THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 48

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXIII. NUMBER 24.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1876.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL .....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 5TH JUNE.

WE HAVE received the last annual Report of the Ooterparah Hitakari Sabha. This society has been working perseveringly for the last thirteen years, and has done much good. It is strong on every point—in intelligence, activity, and outside sympathy, but not in funds. The society has several departments, to which the following sums were disbursed last year:

	per month Rs. Ans.	per annum Rs. Ans.
Education of poor boys——about ...	16 0	190 15
Distribution of medicines ,, ...	1 8	17 4
Aid to widows and orphans ,, ...	14 0	164 13
Scholarships to girls ,, ...	21 0	251 0
Reward to the Pundit of the best school—		16 0

The annual subscription amounted to Rs. 611-12, the donations to Rs. 133-8, and Government aid for girls scholarships to Rs. 166-14-9, making a total of Rs. 916-4-9 and the disbursements to Rs. 903-11-9. It is a pity that such a useful institution is not more liberally supported. It has done much good, and could do much more if it could command material resources. Its services to the cause of zenana education have been lately acknowledged by Government in the warmest terms. We are glad to learn that Lord Lytton has consented to be the Patron of the Sabha.

WE ARE glad to note that the death-rate is falling in Calcutta. It appears from the return for the week ending the 27th May that the total number of deaths was 194.

WHAT IS the best school of training for a Police detective? The following is the answer of an old American Detective: "If I trained my son for a detective, I would first make him a newspaper reporter. That, beyond any other business, is the business, that makes stupid men smart; ordinary men able; and capable men brilliant; and what an experienced reporter cannot detect, is not worth detecting." Not bad.

A FEARFUL ACCIDENT occured on the Punjab State Railway on the 23rd ultimo. It is stated that one of the third class carriages, whilst in motion between Kamoki and Mooreedki stations, caught fire; the passengers shouted and signalled to attract the attention of the Guard and Driver, none responded, at last terrified by the fall of a portion of the roof and the lamp, they jumped out of the carriage. Of the injured three, two were women, whose limbs were seriously fractured; in one case, an immediate amputation of a leg was necessary, and in the other, a native lady, a relation of a Native Assistant Surgeon, is said to be lying in a precarious state. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark blown into the double roofing. The *Punjab Intelligencer* puts the following questions anent this accident:

1.—Why are not the State Railway Engines fitted with spark mufflers as the companies trains are?
2.—Why are not the communicating cords attached to State Ryilway trains, as enforced on the Guaranteed Railway lines?
3.—Who is responsible for injuries to life and limbs caused by neglect of duty?

The common saying is that Government works have no *ma bap*.

THE PERSIAN WHEELS, so long used in well irrigation in the Punjab, have now been condemned by the Health-Officer as sources of disease, and are therefore in danger of banishment. How much money has been sunk in these wells?

A BLUE-BOOK has been published on the Dis-establishment of the Church in Ceylon. It would appear that as far back as July, 1871, Governor Sir Hercules Robinson sent the Earl of Kimberly a copy of a resolution unanimously adopted by the Executive Council of the colony, requesting that the vacancy caused by the resignation of Bishop Claughton should not be filled up. The reasons given were that the ecclesiastical establishment of Ceylon were too small to need the services of a resident bishop, and that, as at one time the Bishop of Madras exercised jurisdiction over it, with the present facilities for communication this arrangement might be again resorted to. Lord Kimberly replied that, prior to the receipt of this despatch, an appointment had been virtually made which could not now be revoked. The Governor answered Lord Kimberley's letter by saying that there was no strong feeling in the colony as to the abolition of the bishopric, though he and the Executive Council thought it was not absolutely necessary to appoint one. On March 31, 1875, Governor Sir W. H. Gregory informed Lord Carnarvon that the Bishop of Colombo was about to resign on account of ill-health. His Excellency, whilst he did not advocate immediate disendowment, though that the salaries of Colonial Chaplains should be struck off the annual estimates as vacancies occur. Lord Carnarvon replied by saying that he did not agree with the views expressed by the Governor, and informed His Excellency that another bishop has been appointed. Sir W. H. Gregory, on March 25, 1875, forwarded to Lord Carnarvon a memorial from the Wesleyan ministers of the South Ceylon district, complaining of the payments made to the bishop and chaplains out of the revenues of Ceylon. In reply, Lord Carnarvon requested the Governor to inform the memorialists that he was not prepared to authorise any changes which shall deprive the Church of England in Ceylon of that support from the Government which it had hitherto received. This is to be regretted.

TUESDAY, 6TH JUNE.

WE ARE sorry to notice that Indian tobacco is deteriorating in quality. Messrs. Bremner and Co. thus write in their April circular:

"About 30 years back, we had tobacco from India far better than any we see now; we sold it at 8d. per lb., and it looked as if it could have been made worth double the money. All we see now is a bad imitation of bad American; but when we find that in one letter to the Government they are recommended to import 'Havana, Manila, or *Shiraz* seed,' we are not surprised at any absurdity.

If they want seed and instruction in India they need not go far; let them go to Java and Sumatra and pay the Dutchmen handsomely, and we have little doubt in a year or two they will learn whether India can or cannot grow valuable tobacco Chemical reports about 'Ashes and Salts' are all rubbish. When you have got all they require, you may still have a tobacco worth very little. What will pay shillings instead of pence is tobacco like what the Dutch have grown quite lately in Sumatra; yet it would be difficult to find tobacco more handsome in appearance or more nasty in flavour."

It is very strange that though the English have held this country for about a century and a quarter, they have not been able to improve this indegenous product.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Delhi Gazette* mentions the existence of curious copper deposits at Bilan in Kulu. A great mass of quartz and quartzose rocks, extending some three or four miles, hold the copper in irregular masses of all sizes, from a pin's point up to the huge proportions of an elephant. There is no trace of any regular lode or vein.

ACCORDING to the *Indian Agriculturist* a considerable extension of tea cultivation is probable in Chota Nagpore. European capitalists, attracted by the cheapness of labor, are said to be negociating for grants of land in Lohardugga. It is remarked that the climate of the plateau differs radically from that of Assam and Cachar; and that the Hazareebagh gardens have not been markedly remunerative.

IT IS stated that the entire area of the Presidency of Madras comprises 138,318 square miles, or 88½ millions of acres; of this, 50,623 square miles consist of permanently assessed properties, Government forests, and hill tracts, leaving 87,695 square miles, or 56,124,800 acres directly under Government. Of this 56 millions of acres, only 27⅓ millions of acres are under occupation: there is thus nearly 30 millions of acres of Government land altogether unutilized.

IT IS SAID that the Commissionership of the Central Provinces is to be abolished; one portion of the territory is to be added to Bombay; another portion to form an addition to the North-Western Provinces; and the remainder to be annexed to Orissa, which is to be formed into a Chief Commissionership to relieve Bengal. Put up and pull down, build and re-build, is the policy of our Government!

THE EXHIBITION of Scientific Instruments at South Kensington, which opened on the 1st ultimo, contains the original maps of Columbus, the telescope of Galileo, the quadrant of Tycho Brahe, the prism of Newton and the famous Magdeburg hemispheres.

IT IS STATED that the Government of India has not recommended extensive changes in the Indian army. They recommend a slight increase in the native officers, but no increase in the number of European officers. The Madras cavalry is to be recruited to its established strength on the old system, and not on the Silladar system.

MR. FAWCETT has given notice in the House of Commons to the effect that when the Indian Budget would be before the House, he should move "that this House views with apprehension the constant additions that are being made to the public debt of India, and is of opinion that, considering the serious losses that have been and may be caused to India by the depreciation in the value of silver, no new public work should be undertaken that would necessitate the raising of fresh loans; and that in order to place the finances of India on a satisfactory basis, the distinction between the expenditure on ordinary and extraordinary works should be discontinued."

LORD NORTHBROOK, it is said, will probably take his new title from Stratton, the name of his seat near Winchester.

WE ARE TOLD by the *Madras Mail*, that the Pasha of Bagdad some times pays his officials in—soap! He obtains a large consignment *via* the Suez Canal, and forces it on the acceptance of his subordinates in lieu of their proper pay in coin. Some Anglo-Indian officials are peculiarly partial to the soap.

THE COLOURED POPULATION of the United States have not forgotten their liberator, Abraham Lincoln. They have erected a statue to his honor. We are told that the first contribution to the fund for raising the monument was made on the morning after the assassination of Lincoln, by a poor coloured woman of Ohio who contributed five dollars; and the cost of the statue, 17,000 dollars, has been defrayed entirely by subscriptions received from coloured people. Congress appropriated 3,000 dollars to pay for the pedestal on which it has been mounted. The statue is of bronze, 12 feet high, and rests upon a pedestal 20 feet in height. Mr. Lincoln is represented standing erect, with the proclamation of Emancipation in his left hand, while the right is raised over the kneeling figure of a slave, from whose limbs the shackles appear to have just been freed. On the base of the monument is inscribed the single word "Emancipation."

WEDNESDAY, 7TH JUNE.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE states that Maharaj Kumar Partab Singh, brother of the Maharajah of Jodhpore, and brother-in-law of the Maharajah of Jeypore, an excellent sportsman, intends going to England next year, at the invitation of the Prince of Wales. It was Partab who helped the Prince to kill his first tiger in India.

THE RANGOON TIMES says that tea cultivation on the hills in the vicinity of Rangoon promises to be a success. A local firm has been trying experiments with favorable results.

ONE of the chief attractions in the Philadelphia Exhibition is one million of money, in gold. Has any millionaire ever yet seen one million of money, all at once, displayed before his eyes? A bank cashier alone may have seen such a sum. Philadelphia is to show this wonder, this monster, this idol, the cause of so much joy, so much pleasure—so much sorrow, so much evil, sin, and crime!

IT IS STATED that a Railway is likely to be constructed from Moradabad to Rampore in the North Western Provinces. The Newab of Rampore will pay the cost.

GAS can produce music. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that a rather numerous company met at the house of Mr. Frederic Kastner, in the Rue de Chichy, to witness his experiments with a strange invention of his which he calls the "Pyrophone," which, as its name indicates, is an instrument producing sounds by means of gas jets. The theory is this:—When an isolated glass jet produces a sound you have only to bring another similar jet near it to make the sound cease. Mr. Kastner, then, has invented a contrivance which opens and shuts like the fingers of a hand of which each one should allow

a jet to escape. When the fingers are extended the sound is produced ; when they are closed or approached to each other the sound ceases. Mr. Kastner next regulated the force of the sound by the dimensions of the tubes, and by the height at which the jets were placed in the tube. The contrivance, corresponds to the keyboard of a piano, and we are told one is deeply moved at hearing those jets sing with extraordinary power, purity, and correctness. The audience was still more astounded at suddenly hearing the gaseliers placed in the centre of the room, and set in motion by invisible electric wires, execute "God save the Queen" in sonorous and penetrating tones. This surpasses our Jal-tarang or the music of the cups.

ON RETURN from his Indian tour H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the loyal citizen of London and Portsmouth. The *Times of India's* correspondent says that at Portsmouth elaborate preparations were made to do honour to the occasion. There was a monster stand containing 7,000 children, whose shrill trebles were heard high above all the deeper roar of welcome. The spectacle presented by the yachts and shipping, decked from stem to stern with gay-coloured bunting, was it is said very striking and effective. In London, the correspondent says, the cold wind and dust perceptibly lessened the crowds assembled to witness the prince's entry. The correspondent adds: "I have never seen a railway station more elaborately and beautifully decorated than Victoria was yesterday."

THE SAME WRITER gives the following account of "Anglo-Indian Prize poems" by Native and English writers celebrating the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to India published by the Crown Perfumery Company. This Company had offered prizes to the value of 100 guineas for a limited number of the best poems in English or any Indian language on the subject of the Royal visit. In response to this offer 150 competitors appeared: "Indian Portuguese, Native Christians, Brahmins, Sudras, Rajpoots, Mahomedans, and various types of Hindoo castes, and also Parsees and Eurasians." The eight prize compositions are collected. "There are four poems in English, one by Chuteesh (Soshee) Chunder Dutt, of Calcutta, and one by Ram Sharma, (Nobo Chunder Ghose) of Calcutta, one by "A Member of the Royal Asiatic Society," and one by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Tickell, of Cheltenham. Of these, the second is the best, I think, and is exceedingly creditable to the author's knowledge, both of English metre and English poetic expression. Then there is a poem in Bengali by Nairn (Nobin) Chunder Sen, of Chittagong—another in Telugu by Korkonda Venkatarathunmu Puntulu, of Madras, proprietor and editor of "Andhra Bhasha Sunjeevain" the Telugu Tongue Reviver). This is an elaborately philosophical composition with profuse allusions to the ancient laws, manners and customs of Hindustan. Then there is an ode in Sanskrit by Tarachand Shastri, "Resident of District Budaon, Pergunnah Datagunge."

MR. DISREALI is coming out more and more in oriental style. Sir Charles Dilke lately spoke in the House of Commons about the Royal Academy. He paid a neat compliment to the Premier's taste in picture-buying, which it was observed by those who like to make much of little things, Mr. Disreali acknowledged not by the usual Parliamentary raising of the hat but by touching his forehead after the Oriental fashion.

GAINSBOROUGH'S portrait of that famous Duchess of Devonshire who fought so good a fight for the Whigs in a certain historical Westminister Election, fetched a fabulous price at a recent sale in London. It is said that it was originally bought for £65, and was sold for ten thousand and one hundred guineas. This was the largest price ever paid for any painting at a public sale in London. Speaking of pictures, we hear that Mr. Millais has received £3,000 for his landscape, "Over the Hills and Far Away," now being exhibited at the Royal Academy. Nor are authors left far between in the race for money. Mr. Jenkins has cleared £800 already by his little brochure "The Blot on the Queen's Head," which, he says, only took him three hours to write.

THURSDAY, 8TH JUNE.

IT MIGHT BE in the recollection of our readers that we noticed sometime ago a proposal originating with the inhabitants of Dacca and Naraingunge headed by Mr. I. G. N. Pagose for making Naraingunge a port for the convenience of the mercantile community of East Bengal, and that the Lieutenant Governor ordered a survey of the river Megna with the view of ascertaining to what extent it might be used by large ships and steamers. It now appears from a correspondence kindly placed at our disposal by the Bengal Office that a survey was made and the report submitted by the surveyor Mr. Laycock shows that the difficulties of the navigation are such as would probably deter ships from British ports from attempting to visit Naraingunge even if it were thoroughly expedient to declare that place a port. The facts ascertained by Mr. Laycock indicate Chittagong as the most convenient port for the shipment of the produce of the eastern districts, and the Lieutenant Governor has asked to be favored with further suggestions or recommendations from gentlemen interested in the trade of Naraingunge in connection with the topics described in Mr. Laycock's report.

WE ARE glad to observe that Moonshi Peary Lall's movements against extravagant marriage expenses and poligamy are meeting with popular sympathy. A Correspondent informs us that an influential meeting was lately held at Mudhoobanee which was presided over by Mr. Mackertich the sub-divisional officer. Two of the leading men of Mudhoobani Babu Giridhari Sing and Durgadat Sing took a prominent part in its proceedings. After the Moonshi had addressed the meeting some of the Pundits heartily thanked the reformer for his zeal and earnestness in the cause of social reform and gave their warm support to his suggestions. To enable the leaders to give effect to the suggestions a establishment was proposed to be entertained and in furtherance of the proposal a sum of Rs. 105 was at once collected.

THE LONDON EXAMINER thus comments on the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill:

"The question arises, who are best able to judge of obscure questions of title, Revenue Officers, or Judges who have had years of judicial training, and who try the cases in Court, where they hear the facts fully debated by professional advisers? The right answer to that question no rational man can doubt. The Revenue Officer cannot enter into the question with an unbiassed mind. It is his duty to gain for the Government the largest amount of revenue. He is always liable to err on the side of high fiscal views. His decision would not be received with respect by the people, because they would not believe in its impartiality. The native appreciates the justice and value of being able to sue the Government in their own Courts, and of being certain of getting a fair decision from a Judge, who is also a Government servant. It was the one thing he could not get from his own rulers. It impresses him with a sense of our fairness and power. It proves to him that we have no desire to confiscate the landed estates of private proprietors. On the other hand, we can easily understand that an active Executive Officer should be desirous of freeing himself from the oppressive trammels of law and of the Civil Courts; but after reading the able judgment in the Kabilpur case we are confirmed in the belief that the restraints should exist. This case shows that the confiscation of a property of more than two centuries' standing would have taken place if the Civil Courts had not interfered. The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill deprives them of the right of interference. It makes the Revenue Officers in Western India independent of Courts of Justice, and irresponsible for their treatment of tax-payers. But we trust, after the judgment of the Bombay High Court, that the Bill will be abandoned. The measure has been condemned by the press of Western India. It has been condemned by native opinion. It has been condemned by the highest judicial officers."

We hope the Secretary of State will not give his assent to this Bill.

THE STATESMAN has the following about English and Indian Judges:

"It is nearly 30 years since we came to India, and during that time we have known more than one case of an English Judge on large pay removed from office, on the ground that he was corrupt, and we remember well two English Judges of the highest Court in the Presidency (the Sudr Adaulut) being removed from the Bench, because of the universal belief of the people in their corruption; while though the Native Judges are many times as numerous and very poorly paid, *we do not remember a single instance* of one of their number being removed from the Bench for corruption."

"We make far too high an estimate of the influence that mere English birth has upon the morality of our nation. We know how precious a treasure it is to be cradled in the bosom of a pious and honorable household of our own land, but if we look abroad upon the mass of our countrymen in the pursuits of life, what percentage of them do we really find reflecting a higher morality than the nations we so much look down upon. What would our native sense of honor be worth in the district judgeships of India, if the Judges were paid as they were of old Rs. 300 a month. We expect our Native Judges to be incorrupt on Rs. 400 a month and we find them so too; but when our district Judges contrive to be the same on Rs. 2,500—with occasional very scandalous lapses,—we then say that it is their "native sense of honor" that secures their integrity."

No native could venture to write so boldly as our contemporary has written, and all honour therefore to him!

TWO SERIOUS duels are reported from Vienna. Prince Wilhelm of Anesperg, aged twenty-two, was shot at the third pistol's round at Prague by Count Leopold Kolourat, a young law-student. At Vienna the Margrave Alfred Pallavicini was grievously wounded. As a lady was the *terrima causa belli* the name of the young Margrave's opponent is kept mysteriously concealed; but he is believed to be a personage of very high position. This is civilization!

BABU NOBIN CHUNDER RAI, while thanking us for our good feeling towards him, regrets that we have given such prominence to his claims to promotion. He says that he has no grievance whatever, and that he is quite content with what he has already received at the generous hands of Government. If our worthy correspondent has any suspicion that his official superiors might consider that he had inspired our paragraph, we at once absolve him from the charge. When we advocated his claims, we did so from independent testimony to his merits and services.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS LORD SELBORNE has called for the papers relating to the Law Reporting Act.

LAST THURSDAY week, says the *East*, a Brahma inter-marriage took place in Dacca. The bride's name is Shudukshina Devi daughter of a first class Kulin Brahmin of Vikrampur. She is 16 years of age and one of the best pupils of the Adult female school. The bridegroom is Babu Ambica Charn Sen, M. A., an inhabitant of Matta in the sub-division of Manickgunge about 26 years of age. He is by caste a Vaidya, and lecturer of chemistry in the Krishnaghar College. The marriage was registered under Act III. of 1872.

FRIDAY, 9TH JUNE.

A MOTION is shortly to be brought forward in the House of Commons, having for its object the calling the attention of Parliament to the condition and management of private lunatic asylums, and to certain recent cases of persons said to have been placed under restraint there who were not insane. We wish some enquiry would be made into the administration of the Calcutta Lunatic Asylum. A case has just been brought to our notice of a medical student, who had been made over to the Asylum by order of the High Court, and who, though certified by Dr. Payne to be now perfectly sane, is still not discharged by the Visitors. The facts of the case are worth enquiring into by Government.

AT NEW YORK, a committee has been formed for commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the publication of Adam Smith's 'Wealth of Nations. Among those invited to the first meeting were a number of leading native Americans and Germans, with the aged poet William Cullen Bryant, at their head.

IT IS STATED that the Crown Prince of Germany denies having patronised the projected polo match between English and German officers at Berlin, and that he also declares he had "no knowledge of an intended pigeon-shooting connected with the proposed meeting." Such is the force of public opinion.

MR. ROUTLEDGE, in reviewing Mr. Grant Duff's Notes on India in the London *Examiner*, thus refers to Babu Surendranath Banerjee's case:

"With respect to the treatment by Englishmen of natives of India a fact known to some persons in England may be worth notice. A young Hindoo, some years ago, came, among others, to England, won high honour in the examinations, and returned home with the proud distinction of having competed with Englishmen on their own ground and beaten them, under disadvantages which only those who know a little of the life of India can at all understand. He won his way to a magistracy. The next I heard of him was, that he had been suspended, and the next that he had been removed from his post for some inaccurate returns. He came to London, with a printed and only too elaborate statement of his case. His gentle manners impressed everyone, to whom his question was put, "Can you induce anyone to read my papers? would anyone read my statement?" The dismissal was confirmed, and the young man, who had left England at first with such high hopes, was sent away the second time with a "retainer," which I fancy he will soon find it possible to give up of 50*l.* a year, or rather 500 rupees, which are a little less. If the same rule for offences were invariably adopted with respect to Englishmen, nothing could be said; but it is not. A young Englishman's interests are considered—the cost of his education, the value of his prospects—and he is not so summarily condemned. This young Hindoo—the first, I believe, who beat us, and won from us a high prize in competitive examination—is ruined. No, not ruined exactly. He will probably go to some native court, and use his gifts and knowledge there. Can we look at this and say honestly that men are not at times driven into untruth?"

WE TAKE the following from the above London paper:

THE PROCLAMATION AT BRENTFORD.

"Yesterday morning, at half-past ten, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, attended by their Under-sheriffs, went in State to the Royal Exchange, and caused to be read the Royal Proclamation, announcing the assumption by Her Majesty of the additional title of Empress of India. They then proceeded to Charing Cross at eleven, and afterwards to the Town Hall, Brentford, at noon, where the ceremony was repeated."—*Daily Papers of Tuesday.*

"Two Kings of Brentford smelling at one rose;"
In words like these the olden legend goes,
Nor could our keenest critics quite make out
What Kings were these, and what 'twas all about.
Lo, now the meaning stares us in the face,
Two monarchs meet in Brentford's market-place!
Proclaimed at once has happy Brentford seen,
Empress of India and Great Britain's Queen!
Great statesman, happy minister is he
Who thus fulfills at last the prophecy.
Gone is the title of proud Delhi's line;
Gone, too, the crown of Alfred the divine;
But in their stead our leader grandly shows
Two Brentford monarchs smelling at one rose:

SATURDAY, 10TH JUNE.

WE REPRODUCE the following from a letter to the *Statesman* anent Mr. Inglis' case:

"Had this been the first instance in which Mr. Inglis has assaulted a native, the matter might have been overlooked; but he has been brutal in his treatment of the natives, and this

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changes the aspect of the affair in question. I will just relate a few incidents, from which I leave you to draw your own conclusions, and treat the matter in the best way you think fit.

No. 1.—A sweeper is unmercifully beaten;—Result, a fouzdarry case, conviction, and fine of Rs. 40. or so. A penalty wholly disproportionate to the offence.

No. 2.—An open space is set apart for a wrestling match in a gentleman's garden; gradually the reserved place gets filled, and is cleared by the free application of a riding whip. An altercation arises, a respectable Mahommedan broker objects to be struck with a whip and the fist, till his face and clothes are covered with blood. In fact, the man's nose was broken. Result,—an ample apology, under strong social pressure.

No. 3.—A half-poodle pet dog intrudes upon Mr. Inglis' premises and is shot like a wild beast.

No. 4. He leaves the station on a shooting excursion, and hardly a mahout returns unscathed, each man complaining of violent usage.

No. 5.—Two men are going home crossing the hockey field. One is knocked down with a hockey stick being laid across his legs. The other luckily escapes with a fright.

No. 6.—He is so tyrannical and violent to his servants that not a soul likes to serve him. He has recourse to a couple of Chinamen. I believe one of these fellows stood behind him at His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's dinner on the yacht *Rhotas*.

No. 7.—Two gentlemen are out shooting. They have a private *ticca* gharry in which are stored away different eatables, &c. While they are away in the jungles, Mr. Inglis and Mr. Peacock, are happening to pass that way. Their carriage comes to grief. They thrash the *ticca* man because he does not give up the private gharry. All the provisions &c., are thrown into the jungle, and the man beaten, till the blood ran down him. The gharry is taken away forcibly. The gentleman whose gharry this was, offered to pay all expenses, if the injured man would take out a summons against them. The man was so terrified at the suggestion, that he replied, "*Sahib* how can I prove a serious charge like this against the Commissioner? If he says he did not thrash me, I shall be put in jail for six months." The gentleman whose *ticca* gharry it was, positively declares that he saw the man's back bleeding.

No. 8.—The spearing of the mahout, and his previous thrashing. I read the letter from Sir John Wemyss, in which he takes up Mr. Inglis's cause and declares to the public that what he is about to say is the correct version, as he was one of the party and an eye-witness. Is his memory so convenient, that he forgot to mention about the thrashing? Why does he not state the fact?

There are several other things which can be brought to prove Mr. Inglis's behaviour towards the natives; but I fancy this will be quite sufficient to convince you what the man is. He has gone unchecked, and this is the result. Death would have been the result had the goad hit the mahout an inch lower down, as it was the bone that prevented its penetrating further. If no notice is taken of this matter, Mr. Inglis will be at liberty to do the same thing again. Had this assault been committed by any non-official who happened to be not on the best terms with the officials, he would have by this time had a warrant after him and perhaps have been remanded to Jail till further orders. Is there to be one law for the rich and influential and another for the poor?

Is this the same Mr. Inglis, who was we believe once entangled in the pigeon case of Sylhet?

IT IS POSITIVELY asserted that Sind will be annexed to the Punjab, but the conditions are yet unknown. We may add that it is rumoured that Sir Lewis Pelly will be the Governor of the Punjab and Sind on the retirement of Sir Henry Davies.

VANITY FAIR says that "the Russian Government have recently arrested no fewer than three thousand Ural Cossacks in consequence of their refusal to comply with the new Russian law of military service. These unfortunates, chained in gangs have been deported by forced marches to Turkestan."

IN consequence of several English travellers having penetrated into remote parts of the Russian Empire where it is not desired that they should appear, orders have, it is said, been issued by the Russian Government that all foreigners on crossing the Russian frontier shall report themselves to the Consul of their country, who will be held responsible for their subsequent movements.

MR. LOWE, it is said, was stimulated to make his very humble apology in consequence of an intimation made to him on the part of Lord Hartington, as leader of the Opposition, that it would be impossible for him to act with Mr. Lowe any longer unless an ample expression of regret were made for the error he had committed. Mr. Bright also, it is said, strongly insisted upon the urgent necessity of an apology.

THE SIMLA CORRESPONDENT of the *Statesman* has the following:

"Lord Lytton himself passes a good deal of his time at "Mushobra," a pleasant place in the interior, about six miles from Simla. He has not been at all well since he came to these heights. He suffers considerably from dyspepsia, and has found this high elevation trying to lungs and liver. They say he smokes a great deal and takes his meals at irregular hours during intervals of work. I am glad to hear from those who profess to know him that the fears once expressed that he would be pliable in the hands of the Secretary of State for India are not likely to be realised, and that he has an independent will of his own, and is not likely to be led by the nose by any one. I am assured too, that there are few European statesmen to-day better posted in all the intricacies of the Eastern question than he is, and that we need be under no alarm that he will ever send to Lord Salisbury the poetic despatch which *Vanity Fair* wrote for him when questioning the fitness of his nomination.

I've written poems night and day,
I've lost Madras, Bengal, Bombay,
So ends all British pelf.

THE SAME WRITER thus dissuades people from going to Simla:

"The weather is at present most oppressive what must it be with you?—and I am sorry to say that malarious fever is very prevalent amongst the natives, and that several cases of small pox-one of the confluent type—have broken out. The place is in the same filthy condition that "Touchstone" depicted in his letters which drew the attention of the local Government, but that was all that was drawn—no money can be drawn from the Secretary of State, and without money cleanliness cannot be got, for members must be paid as well as members of Council. If, therefore, any of your readers think of leaving Calcutta for this, that is to say, leaving good drainage and pure water for the abominations of this place, give them, in all kindliness, *Punch's* advice to those about to marry,—DON'T!

So the fate of Simla seems to be sealed.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 1st June.—In replying to a question of the Marquis of Hartington's in the House of Commons this evening Mr. Disraeli said that he had just received a telegram from Sir George Elliot, in which the only interesting fact was that Constantinople was tranquil and the Mussulman population content. He hoped that presenting the Berlin memorandum would now be needless. The situation, he allowed, was critical, but he had taken all precautionary measures. He wished decidedly to state that the interests of England were best studied and her honor vindicated by taking a leading part in contributing towards and maintaining peace.

2nd.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is confined to his room, the veins of his leg inflamed. His Excellency Sir Salar Jung arrived in London yesterday.

3rd.—Sir Salar Jung is still confined to his bed; he is being attended upon by Sir James Paget.

5th.—Telegrams just received from Constantinople announce the death of Abdul Aziz, the ex-Sultan of Turkey; he committed suicide.

6th.—The European Press takes a soberer view of the prospects of Turkey. It is stated that Servia has recognised the new Sultan.

6th.—The *Times*, in a telegram from, Berlin states that there are symptoms of a possible leaning of Austria, France, and Italy, towards the English view of Prince Gortschakoff's Memorandum, as read at the Berlin Conference,

7th.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales having recovered from his recent illness has gone to Sandringham for rest. Her Majesty has been pleased to confer a Baronetcy on Sir Richard Temple.

8th.—Rumours of a divergence of policy between Turkey and Egypt arising from the known enmity between Murad and the Khedive have been denied. It is announced from Berlin that the accession of the new Sultan will require a fresh agreement with the Northern Powers.

Constantinople, 2nd June.—Abdool Aziz, has addressed a note to Murad Effendi, in which the former renounces the throne of Turkey.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Annual Report of the Police administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for 1875. 2. Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1874-75. 3. Report of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution for 1875. 4. The Thirteenth Annual Report of the Ooterpara Hitakari Sabha, 1875-76. 5. Regulations of the Bengal Code by the late G. S. Fagan, edited by H. R. Fink, Attorney-at-law, published by Messrs. Wyman and Co. 6. Records of the Geological Survey of India Vol. IX. Part 2, 1876. 7. The Indian Workman, Vol. II. No. 24. 8. The Anglo-Indian Commercial Advertiser, No. 69, April 1876. 9 Messrs. J. B. Brown and Co.'s Price List of Iron Fencing, Wire-netting and other manufactures. 10. Gitavali or a series of songs sacred and miscellaneous in Bengali, by the late Pearymohun Kabiratna. 11. The nature and treatment of Asiatic Cholera—By Archibald Billing, M. D. London. 12. Report on the outbreak of fever at Serampore and its neighbourhood. By Surgeon G. C. Roy M. D. and F. R. C. S. 13. A Privy Council for India, a paper read before the East India Association. By Major Evans Bell.

WE HAVE received a letter signed "Anglo-Indian." If the writer will authenticate it, we shall be happy to publish the same. We do not publish unauthenticated letters.

HERE IS A puzzle for the reader: "And there was a noble and puissant Knight, whose mighty deeds in flood and field were renowned over the land. And his trusty sword had never been soiled by the stain of blood, and his boots; they never trod other than velvet pile. And he was fond of screws which he backed very heavily, and by dint of the admirable maneuvres of his Moorish jockeys and trainers he always won. And it came to pass that on one occasion he started a dark horse of no pedigree named Hare, and backed it at 100 to 1 against a tortoise. And when half way from home, the Hare and its Moorish jockeys took a nap. And the tortoise trudged on and on and when the Hare waked it found the tortoise already passed the winning post and the Knight for once had burnt his fingers."

WE HEAR that the proceeds of the recent sale of Government Toshakhana jewels, shawls and other articles, held by Messrs. Hamilton and Co. amounted to about two lacks and a half.

WE HAVE the pleasure to invite public attention to the success which has attended the efforts of our local artist, Mr. White. In the earlier years of his career he painted several pictures which may be seen at private residences and at the rooms of the British Indian Association. He has lately executed the Duke of Edinburgh's Star of India Installation picture, which is a *chef d'œvre*, and the portraits of the late Babu Pearychurn Sircar, which is well spoken of, and last though not the least Mr. Beaufort's picture, which is not yet finished. Mr. White's talents deserve encouragement from the Indian public.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1876.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE BARONET.

HER MAJESTY the Empress of India has been at last graciously pleased to recognize the distinguished services rendered by Sir Richard Temple in the BengalFamine of 1873-74. She has conferred upon him the title of Baronet. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the details of famine expenditure, none can deny that Sir Richard Temple made the most heroic exertions to save the lives of those entrusted to his care, and that his efforts were crowned with absolute success. He was a comparative stranger to Bengal; his early career lay in the North WesternProvinces and the Punjab; it was true that he had been in Bengal since 1860 in some capacity or other barring two short periods when he was Resident at Hyderabad and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, but he was never directly connected with the Bengal administration, and was not therefore acquainted with the details of district administration. The only occasion when he came into some contact with district administration was when he was appointed a member of the Indigo Commission of 1861. But that was of short duration, and the subject was the relations of the Indigo planters with the ryots. Sir Richard had, however, no experience of the ordinary administration of Bengal. He had also no experience of any previous famine. And yet when he entered the famine districts, he shewed a power of grasping the subject and a judgment, which justly enlisted the confidence and respect of the local officers. Let the reader consider for a moment what Sir Richard accomplished in heading the campaign against the famine. When he appeared on the scene it was all chaos and confusion. The local officers, though most anxious to do their duty, did not know what to do. They had no accurate idea of old stores, nor could they form a clear conception of the extent of the failure of the crops. They had scarcely any personal knowledge of the districts they ruled; they were dependant upon the amla and the village people; they had no chart or compass to guide them; they drifted on the sea of difficulties at the mercy of the wind and wave; the captain of the vessel was at a distance, and he was engaged in parleying with the Government of India about the prohibition of the export of rice, while the most momentous questions about laying in supplies in the distressed tracts and facilitating communications for transport of food demanded his immediate attention. Sir Richard's motto was action, and his first move was to make an estimate of the requirement of each district in food supply. He took the estimates of the local officers, visited the "black spots," made local enquiries, compared his notes with those received, and then forwarded his calculations to Government. We lately shewed that his estimates were generally accepted by Sir George Campbell. Having formed his estimates of food-supply he next looked about for making arrangements for the transport of grain. He saw at once that the success of the food-supply arrangements would depend chiefly upon facilities of communication. Neither the private trader nor the Government importer would be able to fulfil his engagements unless the means of transit were made easy. He therefore lost no time in improvising roads and railways and also in facilitating water communications. He did not solely depend upon the Public Works Department, but also availed himself of the services of the Sappers and Miners and the Commissariat Department. They did their work admirably. Having made roads, tramways and railways, his

next duty was to provide for the means of transport, that is, carts bullocks, and mules, and as time was precious he made the most extensive arrangements. He next arranged for boats and steam-boats for water carriage. He then organized the relief agency. He gathered a regular army of officers for the administration of relief. There were civilians, military men, uncovenanted officers, Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, Punjabis, Madrasis, and representatives of all other nationalities in the country. The famine districts resembled a regular Babel—there was a confusion of tongues, and yet the work went on smoothly enough. The principles for the administration of relief were laid down by the Government of India, and he carried them out loyally and zealously. The arrangements made for relief were such as never before had been made, and the greatest merit of them was that there was not a single hitch—not a single drawback. Wherever there was any doubt, any difficulty, any diffidence, Sir Richard Temple was ready with his counsel, aid, co-operation, and authority. He encouraged the drooping spirit, assured the wavering, stimulated the active, and set in his own person an example of unflagging energy, unwearied industry, and unsparing devotion to work. He was here, there, and everywhere. The greatest advantage of the system of operations organized by him was that he was on the spot and gave his orders and instructions with the utmost promptness. There was not an officer who could say that his hand was stayed for want of prompt orders. Every officer knew his duty and the facility of communication between him and his chief was so easy that he had no difficulty in obtaining his orders direct in case of doubt or misgiving. A General could not have organized his campaign more skilfully, methodically, and judiciously than Sir Richard Temple did his campaign against the Famine, and his success was complete. Indeed, the very completeness of his success has led imperfectly informed men to question the gravity of the danger. Of course there was waste of money in perfecting these arrangements, but it was inevitable. Some people think that the success achieved by Sir Richard Temple could have been accomplished by any other person in a similar position with an absolute command over the national exchequer. We are not however prepared to admit this. How often have we not seen whether in the case of a private individual or a public servant that an unlimited credit is not necessarily a guarantee of success? It is the judicious husbandment of the resources placed at one's disposal, which ensures success. No one pretends to say that no errors were committed by Sir Richard Temple, but the wonder is that whatever the errors his success was so unequivocal. The services which Sir Richard Temple thus rendered to his sovereign, to the country he served, and to humanity, deserved a hearty and handsome recognition, and although it has come late, still we hail it on the principle better late than never. We could not for a moment believe that such services would go altogether unrewarded, and an opportune moment has been chosen for the bestowal of the reward. Her Majesty has been proclaimed the Empress of India, and her first act of grace has been the conferral of the dignity of Baronet upon her trusty servant, who holds the responsible position of Governor of Bengal, and who exerted himself so nobly to protect the fair fame of Her Majesty's Government for humanity. England's name was execrated throughout the civilized world for the sad neglect of her duty in the Orissa Famine of 1866, but ample reparation has been made by the generous and humane exertions of her representatives in the East in the Bengal Famine of 1873-74. Long may Sir Richard live to enjoy this honor and to serve his Queen and country and humanity with still greater distinction is our humble prayer!

THE EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES.

WE cannot too warmly thank the *Statesman* for its disinterested and eloquent advocacy of the claims of the children of the soil to the service of their own country. The English have governed India for nearly a century and a quarter, and they have studiously excluded the natives from the higher ranks of the public service with rare exceptions here and there. They have always professed that the public service of India shall be thrown open to all classes of the Queen's subjects without distinction of race, country or color, but they have practically treated the natives no better than Helots, destined to remain hewers of wood and drawers of water. In the East India Company's Charter of 1833 this broad principle of employment in the public service of India was first declared, and it was soon after put to the test by an application made by the foster son of Raja Rammohun Roy, and as usual he was humbugged. Even the influence of the late Babu Dwarkanath Tagore, the Indian Crœsus, could not obtain for his son Babu Nogendernath Tagore a niche in the temple of the favoured service. Public opinion was, however, too strong, and in 1853 on the renewal of the Company's Charter the doors of the Civil Service were thrown open to public competition. In 1857 a Parsi candidate appeared, but before the examination had been held the minimum limit of age was reduced, and this candidate's hopes were dashed to the ground. Some years after a grandson of the late Babu Dwarkanath Tagore successfully passed the competitive test, and immediately after the marks for the oriental classics, which were thought to be favorable to the Indian candidates, were reduced. Still the enterprising youths of India did not lose heart, but braved the dangers of the deep and the chances of competition. About half a dozen of them passed, and it was thought that the only way of averting the calamity of native competition would be to appoint Indians to the Civil Service by direct nomination in India, which would necessarily do away with the system of competition for them. But no appointment has yet been made under the new Parliamentary Act, while the natives themselves prefer competition to nomination. The latest device for thwarting native ambition is the reduction of the minimum age of candidates for competition and the further lowering of marks for oriental classics.

We have given above a brief summary of the policy of the British Government with regard to the employment of natives in their own country. Is it right, just, or honorable to a nation, which professes enlightened liberality, even-handed justice and Christian charity? The leading organs of English opinion have repeatedly acknowledged the iniquity of this policy. About four years ago the *Times* wrote as follows: "There are theoretically no disabilities affecting the Native of India. He is the Queen's subject like an Englishman, and is capable of holding any office whatever under the Crown. If he settle in England, he may enter any profession and exercise any public functions. He may become attorney or barrister, magistrate or alderman, member of Parliament, sheriff, judge, or Cabinet minister. If he remain in India, he may fill the very highest post—if he can get it. But in his own country the higher offices of the State are as a rule shut against him. It is true that a native gentleman of rare abilities sits on the bench of the Bengal High Court, but he is a solitary exception. There is not a single Native as a District Judge or District Magistrate." "As long as the administration," the great journalist continues, "is in the hands of Englishmen, the first object of every Department, of every Provincial Government, of every organization, great or small, will be to promote the interests of England. The interests of India may coincide with these, but the latter will never be viewed as dissociated from the former." "Yet nothing can be more certain than that the educated youth of India must sooner or later make their way to these appointments. Whatever the hazard of the experiment, it must be tried, if it be delayed for a few more years, we shall have the Bengalese comparing themselves with the Irish Roman Catholics of the eighteenth century, and asserting that a worse than Orange faction governs their country, and monopolizes every place of honour or profit. In the old days we should have dealt sharply enough with language of this kind, but the reign of Liberalism has begun and such rhetoric will be one of the chief political weapons of the future. The Government must, therefore, study how to combine free admission of competent Natives to the Civil service with the due maintenance of loyal administration, and, that is hardly less important, an honest one."

Now the Civil Service consists of two branches, the executive and the judicial. With regard to the first there seems to be an opinion that it would not be expedient to arm the Native with full executive powers of the District Magistrate. How far this opinion is correct we will not stop to consider now, but it is generally admitted that the natives have peculiar qualifications for the bench. This is the opinion of the highest authorities on the subject. Thus an eminent Indian official wrote in an article in the *Edinburgh Review* in 1870. "In the most emphatic manner, both in Parliament and in India itself, we have taken every opportunity to give to natives repeated and solemn assurances that we will employ them, as far as it is possible to do so, in all ranks of the public service. The honour of England, the good faith on which we pride ourselves and which is the strength of our hold on India, demand that the promise shall be heartily and liberally performed. Between the native and English competitor the question is now only one of merit. Let us see what our own countrymen in India, who are hardly likely to be prejudiced against themselves have to say on their respective claims. The following extract from a minute of Mr. Loch, who was formerly himself a Zillah Judge, and is now one of the Judges of the High Court at Calcutta, will be accepted as authoritative, and will show us pretty clearly how the matter stands. 'Without any training in the particular duties of a civil judge, or *any knowledge of the law by which his proceedings are to be guided*, a man after fifteen or more years service as magistrate or collector, or both, is transferred to the bench, and expected to control a number of subordinate courts, the judges of which may have commenced and continued their judicial career before he entered the service. 'There is something almost ludicrous in the following story related by Mr. Maine in a minute which appears in the 'Selections' (p. 228):—'A civil servant to whose continuance in executive employment there were apparently some objections, was about six months since appointed by the Bengal Government to a Judgship, in spite of his energetic protestation of his incompetency, and even his avowal of his ignorance of the language in which justice was to be administered.' The *Reviewer* continues: "We have heard more than one judge of the High Courts in India state his conviction of the superiority in legal acquirements of the younger native judges as compared with the European judges who sit in appeal over them. Mr. Loch, in the minute above quoted, alludes to it, as already noticed, so early as six years ago, in Bengal. That the result of this will be that which Mr. Howard infers cannot be doubted. After the solemn promises we have made to natives of India to employ them wherever they are fit; after the complete success which has attended the appointments of Baboo Shumboonath Pundit and Baboo Dwarkanath Mitter to judgships in the Highest Court in India, we cannot long overlook the strong and constantly increasing claims of natives to a larger share in judicial offices, and it seems to us equally clear that under present circumstances the whole administration of justice in India must thus by degrees ultimately pass into the hand of natives. It seems from the papers before us that the general opinion in India in respect of a substitution of natives for the present English judges is rather apathetically, in favour of the change. But we think more is required than merely to let Englishmen drift out and natives drift in their place."

Let us now turn to the opinion of the High Court on the comparative merits of the Civilian and Native Judges. In 1870 the Court wrote as follows: "The Court has had increasing reason to be satisfied with the performance and promise of the inferior judicial officers under its control, who, in point of ability, competency, and attention, are far beyond the Munsiffs of former periods. The character of this class of officers has

long stood high, but the superior mode in which the business of their Courts is now transacted fully attests the wisdom of the Government in improving their condition in respect to emolument and prospects." "Unfortunately it is not at liberty to extend this commendation, unreservedly, to the Judges of high grades. Many of the Subordinate Judges who received their training in other days, are markedly inferior to the men whose decisions come before them for revision, and the effects of this inferiority are equally conspicuous in the trial of the important original suits which are almost entirely in their hands, and in their dealing with appeals, where, it is to be feared, that great and irreparable mischief is frequently done by the reversal of correct and well-considered judgments." "And what makes this evil yet more felt is the difficulty, not unfortunately, by any means decreasing, which the Zillah Judges experience in taking that part in the administration of civil justice to which they are designated by their office."

We will conclude by quoting the opinions of Sir Charles Hobhouse, late a judge of the High Court: "Now, what satisfaction can a judicial system, such as I am about to describe, give to a native of this country? A subordinate Judge, a native of the country, acquainted thoroughly and from his earliest days with the language and manners, habits and thoughts of the people, educated it may be to the law, trained to it to some extent certainly, and holding his high post by reason of his efficiency, hears and sees a witness depose, comes to an opinion upon his credibility, relative or positive, gives judgment accordingly. An appeal lies to the District Judge; that Judge is a foreigner; he has had no better, if so good, legal training as the first Judge, he has not had the benefit of seeing or hearing the witness depose; he would not naturally be so good a judge of his credibility if he had seen or heard him, but he has nevertheless jurisdiction to come, unassisted by any other Judge, to a different opinion on the question of the credibility of the witness; on that question it usually is that the whole case turns, and on that question his judgment is final. If that judgment is for the reversal of the decision of the first Judge, can it possibly give anything but dissatisfaction to the public generally? I believe, then, that the Court, as at present constituted, do not, and I think they cannot, give satisfaction to the public, but I think they may be improved."

But how long is this state of things to continue? The Government of India has pursued the noble policy of educating the natives of this country for a two-fold purpose, firstly for elevating them in the scale of civilization, and secondly for qualifying them for the public service. As regards the second object it is doubly important—the natural ambition of the people ought to be satisfied, and economy should be combined with efficiency in the administration of the public services. Now it is admitted on all hands that the Natives have acquired the necessary qualifications to fill the higher offices of the State, but how long are they to be kept down? If they are fit to fill the bench of the High Court, are they not fit to fill the bench of the District Court? One is a corrollary of the other, and the Government cannot be true to itself and the people over whom it wields the sceptre, if it persistently pursues an inconsistent policy and thwarts the legitimate aspirations of the people. The *Statesman* deserves the thanks of the Native community for raising the question in such strong and incontrovertible terms, and we hope Lord Lytton, who is not wedded to the traditions of the past will give it his impartial consideration. He will immortalize himself in the pages of history if he can have the courage to redress the wrong of a century and a quarter.

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN EUROPEANS AND NATIVES.

As a rule we avoid this delicate subject. We are convinced that its public discussion will lead to no practical good. Social feeling cannot be changed by lectures, sermons or editorials. It comes from within, and it is only when the heart yearns for the heart there is mutual sympathy. We do not say that there cannot be real friendship between the European and the Indian; there are many facts which prove the contrary; but the habits, customs, thoughts and traditions of the two are so different and sometimes so antagonistic that there cannot be true social amalgamation between the two communities. The faults do not lie on one side only, at the same time we must confess that what the one calls faults the other does not consider to be such. For instance the Hindu does not as a rule dine with the European, but the former does not consider it a fault, while the other does consider it a short-coming, which he thinks goes a great way in maintaining the present broad gulf between the European and the Indian But we cannot say whether the European is always sincere in wishing for the Indian's company at the dinner table. We have heard Englishmen say that they honor more the Indian who respects the traditions and customs of his father-land than him, who outrages the feelings of his father and mother by mimicking the European in eating and drinking. Then the rules of Indian society do not permit the association of zanana ladies with strangers, that is men not within the family circle, and this the European considers a great drawback to free commingling between him and the Indian. But we have heard that Europeans in good social position do not like that the modest lady of the zenana should dine out or flirt with strangers, and an instance was mentioned to us not long ago, which was not very encouraging to the progressive ideas of advanced Hindus. We are told that one or two Hindu ladies, who have outgrown the restraints of the zenana, were dining one evening with their husbands at the house of a leading European gentleman of this city, and another European gentleman, who was in their company remarked to a native friend the next day—"well, some of these days we will meet mehtranis at table." He perhaps intended only to chaff, but there was a grain of feeling in the remark. We know what little encouragement is offered by European ladies and gentlemen to native Christians for social intercourse. We have seen with our own eyes that the few native Christian ladies, who are occasionally invited to European parties, live and move in the company like solitary stars—apart. It is therefore difficult to estimate the real feeling which influences Europeans in matters of social intercourse with the children of the soil. They seem to complain of certain barriers, which the customs and habits of the people interpose, but when these barriers are removed by some of them of their own accord we do not see much alacrity on the part of the European to mix with the advanced Indian. Now it has become the fashion to exclude native gentlemen from Government House balls on the plea that they do not bring their wives and daughters, but we have heard Parsi gentlemen, who do not cherish the zenana feeling of the Hindus, complain that they too are sometimes *tabooed* like their Hindu friends. It is therefore in vain to talk of questions of this kind; it is not of course pleasant; it may widen the gulf which already exists; it may embitter the feeling which pervades society more or less; it may invite remarks, which we do not wish to provoke. But the *Englishman* has opened the subject in a spirit, which though ostensibly moderate, is we are constrained to say not quite fair. We will, therefore, say a few words by way of comment.

Our contemporary writes with an authority as to the impressions which H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has carried regarding the social relations subsisting between the Europeans and Indians in this country. He believes that H. R. H. left these shores with a belief "that, in many cases, instead of the English showing rudeness to the Natives, it is often the latter who are wanting in courtesy and good breeding towards the English; that it is they who avoid any social relations with us, rather than we who decline to hold intercourse with them, and that, as a general rule, the behaviour of Englishmen who are brought into social contact with Natives of respectability in India, is marked by far more cordiality and courtesy than is supposed, or would probably be believed, by the followers of the Bright and Fawcett school, or even the more moderate champions of universal equality." If the fact be as our contemporary represents it to be, we can only say that it is unfortunate. H. R. H., we do not hesitate to say, saw very little of Indian society; of the natives he saw little or nothing; he of course saw large masses in the public streets through which he passed, but they spoke not to him nor did he speak to them; he saw large congregations at the *fetes* and entertainments given to him, but he had scarcely any opportunity to speak to those present; he now and then exchanged a few words with some of the leading men, but these words were generally formal and the expressions of ordinary courtesy; even in private visits, with which a few men of rank were honored, the conversation seldom went beyond the boundary of gracious condescension of the future sovereign to his subjects. As regards the Europeans it was only a privileged few, who had access to the royal presence; it is of course impossible for us to say what influence they exercised upon the royal mind; what sort of questions were put to them by the royal interrogator and what answers they gave; if H. R. H. has carried the impressions, which the *Englishman* imputes to him, we can only say that he used his ears and not his eyes. But we do not believe that these are his impressions. The Prince, according to the *Times'* correspondent, himself rebuked an Englishman for maltreating a native, and H. R. H. doubtless knows that occurrences of this kind could not ordinarily come under his observation. We agree with our contemporary that H. R. H. is possessed of that "invaluable but rare quality, common sense," and we feel convinced that he does not as the writer would have his readers believe think so uncharitably of a people who spared neither money nor labor to please their future sovereign.

The *Englishman* is candid enough to deplore "the bad language, the brutality of tone, and want of self-command displayed by the uneducated and ill-bred among his countrymen to the poorer Natives, and to those employed in their service." He admits that "there is no doubt, on the part of his countrymen, even of the best type, often a signal want of tact and consideration, much roughness of manner and indifference and impatience of ceremonious restraints and usages, which, dear by tradition to the heart of the Native, are often repugnant to the hardheaded and practical Englishman of the 19th century." He finds an excuse for this defect in the circumstance that "official life in itself often develops and imparts a certain brusque determination of manner and assumption of superiority, unconsciously acquired by those whose lot it is to rule others, and to occupy positions of trust and importance." This is what the natives call hauteur or arrogance. But the writer, whose sole object seems to be to defend the official European, says that "this frequently chilling hauteur of demeanour and almost irritating self-assertion of manner are constantly misinterpreted by those, who are not in a position to recognize the real worth and genuine goodness of heart." Wherever there is "genuine goodness of heart," it is seldom misunderstood or unappreciated; the natives are shrewd enough to understand that; they not unfrequently make every allowance for want of temper and tact, but surely they cannot be blamed if they feel an insult when they are insulted, if they complain when they are hurt. Many native gentlemen occupy far higher positions in their own society than those who come out to govern them occupy in their own country, and if these by the mere accident of their governing position wantonly and rudely insult those whom a mysterious Providence has placed under their sway, is it at all unnatural that the wronged should complain, that the insulted should resent? We do not say that the natives have no faults. We cannot however admit the charges, which the *Englishman* brings against them. Our contemporary asks, "what is their demeanour at those social gatherings, given by the highest functionaries in this country, to which Natives of rank are invited?" In the first place we deny that as a rule the "highest functionaries in this country" invite native gentlemen to their "social gatherings." These "social gagatherings," so far as the natives were concerned, were utterly unknown until the advent of Bishop Cotton. It was the kind hearted and conciliatory Cotton, who broke the social ice, and his good example was followed by his excellent successor, Bishop Milman. And we may say that

within the last ten years there have not been more than two "social gatherings" of this description on an average per annum. The "highest functionaries," who have shewn a kindly disposition to invite native gentlemen to these "social gatherings" scarcely exceed half-a-dozen. So much for the general desire of Europeans to mix with native gentlemen in "social gatherings," to whom and not to half-a-dozen "highest functionaries," who pay the penalty of their position by shewing this condescension, reference is made by English philanthropists of the Bright and Fawcett school. We do not of course allude here to Government House and Belvedere parties, which are purely official, and paid for by the people. Then we are told that "at these parties, the Native gentlemen, especially those of the Young Bengal school, seldom make any effort to converse freely or naturally with the Europeans." Surely the writer ought to know that this is not the fault of the native gentlemen. Unless the Europeans made the advance, it would be sheer impertinence on the part of the natives to do so. If these attempted anything of the kind, they would be immediately put down as too forward. We should think that it ought to be regarded as a mark of their good breeding that they are not so forward. In all society the higher in position always make the first advance, and as the European official in this country is in the position of a ruler, the native gentleman naturally keeps himself in the background unless he is encouraged to come forward. As for talking with ladies the native gentlemen deliberately keep themselves at a respectful distance lest they should transgress some unwritten and ill-understood rules of etiquette or propriety. We admit that there are some *apka wastas*, who as our contemporary asserts cling to the *burra Sahib* of the hour like a leech, but their bad breeding or evil habit is fostered by their patrons. A gentle hint would correct them, but their patrons are too kind to make such a hint. The writer asks: "why do they (natives) not endeavour to lay aside the self-consciousness and artificiality that are often impressed on the manners of the younger generation of natives of the present day, and look upon society as a rational mode of intercourse and medium of conversation, and not as merely an indirect means towards some desired object, to obtain a wished-for claim, or as a painful and tedious duty, to be mechanically performed?" True, but, as the writer himself admits, "much lies in the hands of the Europeans." It is because the Europeans keep themselves aloof from the natives, the latter perform "mechanically a painful and tedious duty." How often have we not seen in Government House, Belvedere and other "social gatherings" the native gentlemen form a "black" line as it were, simply because they do not venture to enter the charmed circle. And yet they are accused of "self-consciousness and artificiality." It is not "self-consciousness" but self-respect. Whether our contemporary will admit this or not, but he doubtless knows that the Bengali is naturally meek, conversational, and obliging, and if he restrains himself in European society, it is because the "chilling hauteur" of the ruling race freezes his heart.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND IN ASIA.

THE annual motion about Russia's progress in Asia was duly made in the House of Commons, Mr. Baillie-Cochrane taking the lead. He described the position in graphic terms. "The wild nomad tribes," said he, "looked to the North and saw a colossal Power sweeping down, conquering their independence—sometimes advancing slowly, as in 1836, and sometimes with great rapidity, as in 1875 and 1876, but always continuously. If they looked to the South they saw another great Power, not so much distinguished for its military strength, but which was mistress of the seas. That great Power had marched on until she had arrived at the Indus and reached the foot of the Himalayas, while the wild tribes of Turkestan looked forward with the greatest interest and anxiety to a time when these two great Powers should be in presence of each other." He continued: "When the frontiers of two great Powers like Russia and England were contiguous great armaments must be kept up, because that very contiguity necessarily led to an increase in the means of defence by both. The great desert which formerly separated Russia from our Indian possessions was the greatest possible protection to us. It represented the Channel between England and the Continent, and enabled 60,000 troops in India to govern and control 200,000,000 people." Russia, he shewed, has advanced since 1869 about 1000 miles towards our frontier, and that as it were by an irresistible destiny. In that year Russia gave the most positive assurance to the British Government that no further advance would be made by Russia in Central Asia. But two years subsequently, when Samarkand was occupied, it was distinctly stated that Russia preferred to give t up and we know what the fact is. Again, in 1873, the present Russian Ambassador was sent on a special mission, and it was stated that there was no intention of occupying Khiva, that the object in view was to punish certain troublesome tribes, but what was the result? Khiva was occupied then, and was occupied still, and this very year Russia occupied the Khanate of Khokand, and incorporated it with its own territory. All this shews what reliance can be placed upon the professions and promises of Russia. As Alayer Khan is reported to have said in "Clouds in the East:" "Ten years ago the Russians were a long way off; where are they now? They are at Samarcand, they are at Khokand, and Bokhara is really theirs whenever they like to take it. The English told them they were not to take Khiva, and they took it. Now they are on the Oxus. They will come to Merv, they will be at Herat. And do you think the people you have conquered in Hindostan will be as quiet as they are now with the Russians at Herat?" We cannot deny that the steady advance of Russia does cause now and then disquiet to the people of India, but it is not of a serious character. They have too much faith in the strength and stability of the British Government to question for a moment its ability to hold its own against Russian attack. The mere fact of Russia's progress in Central Asia is not of much practical consequence to England's interests in India, so long as the sway of the latter is founded on the willing allegiance and contentment of the myriad millions of Hind. And how to promote and secure that contentment ought to be the sole aim of the British Government. Nothing can resist the wave from the North. It is the manifest destiny of the Cossack to rule the Tartar. But England's concern is to see that her rival does not touch her ground or menace her people. As Mr. Disraeli said: "I think that from the period of the conquest of Tashkend, some ten years ago, every one must have felt that it was almost inevitable that all these Khanates should be conquered by Russia, and that it was a question of time, which greatly depended of course on the conduct of the inhabitants themselves." He repudiated the idea of a "neutral zone." He remarked that "the neutral zone was a speculation in a diplomatic despatch. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) It never was accepted at any Conference or Congress, nor was it ever expressed in any Protocol or Treaty. (Hear.) The idea that Great Britain and Russia agreed to establish a neutral zone between the respective Empires, and that Russia has all this time systematically violated the neutral zone that was agreed upon, is one of those delusions which, having once got possession of the public mind, it is very difficult to terminate. The fact is that no neutral zone was ever agreed upon by the statesmen of the different Powers. (Hear, hear.) With regard to understandings, there was an understanding about Khiva; but we must all admit that that was a most unfortunate understanding, because no two persons ever agreed as to what that understanding was." The jauntiness with which the Prime Minister made light of the "neutral zone" and the "understanding" about Khiva was characteristic, but not quite consistent. Mr. Baillie-Cochrane had quoted chapter and verse from the despatches from Russia about the "neutral zone," but Mr. Disraeli threw them to the four winds of heaven. Lord Clarendon had written on the 27th March 1869 to Sir A. Buchanan that Prince Gortchakoff admitted that "the idea expressed by Lord Clarendon of keeping a zone between the possessions of the two Empires in Asia, to preserve them from any contact, has always been shared by our august master." Again: "Lord Clarendon, writing to Sir A. Buchanan on the 3rd of September, said that Prince Gortchakoff told him, the Emperor considered—and the Prince entirely shared His Majesty's opinion—that extension of territory was extension of weakness, and that Russia had no intention of going further south." Unfortunately there was much looseness in this transaction. Nothing was reduced to writing, which would be legally binding upon Russia. It was all conversation and speculation. Nevertheless there was a moral validity about it, which however Mr. Disraeli now denies. Politically he is right. Neither can England resist the advance of Russia in Asia nor can Russia resist that of England in Asia. So Mr. Disraeli quoted his own words: "I am not of that school which views the advances of Russia in Asia with deep misgivings. I think that Asia is large enough for the destinies of both Russia and England." Again: "Whatever may be my confidence in the destiny of England, I know that Empires are only maintained by vigilance, by courage, by understanding the temper of the times, and by watching those significant indications which may be easily observed." He put a very pleasant face upon Russian conquests in Asia. He observed there "was room enough in Asia for Russia and England, and that there was no reasons whatever, if there was a clear understanding between them—not the understanding of a neutral zone or the restoration of a city which they had captured, but an understanding the result of frankness and firmness—why we should view the natural development of their Empire in Asia with jealousy so long as they were clearly made aware by the Government of this country that we were resolved to maintain and strengthen both materially and morally our Indian Empire (hear, hear), and not merely do that, but also uphold our legitimate influence in the East. (Hear, hear,) Russia, so far as I have had any influence in the conduct of our affairs has been made perfectly aware of these views, and not only that, but they have thought them consistent with a good understanding between the two countries. (Hear, hear.) I believe, indeed, that at no time has there been a better understanding between the Courts of St. James and St. Petersburg than at the present moment (hear); and there is this good understanding because our policy is a clear and a frank policy" He thus concluded: "Now, far from looking forward with alarm to the development of the power of Russia in Central Asia, I see no reason why she should not conquer Tartary any more than why England should not have conquered India. I only wish that the people of Tartary may gain as much advantage from being conquered by Russia as the people of India from being conquered by this country." We repeat Mr. Disreali is politically right. Political considerations suggest that the two Powers should not come into collision. They have each a mission to fulfil; they are both powerful, covetous and aggressive; the effete nationalities of Asia are not able to resist them, and it is therefore their manifest destiny to rule Asia. If they remain neutral of each other's dominion, they may flourish without let or hindrance, but if they come to blows between themselves, they will simply weaken each other, and subvert the order, which they are seeking to establish in Asia. As matters now stand the balance of power between Russia and England in Asia is a moral and political advantage.

THE POLICE AGAIN.

HERE is another instance of Police oppression. We give it in the words of the Magistrate, who tried the case:

SEALDAH POLICE

Before Baboo Greeshchunder Ghose—*Honorary Magistrate*

Judgment.

Shaik Sobrate

vs.

Imam Ali Khan and Issury Sing

The Defendants are two Police Constables. They are charged under Sections 323 and 448 of the Indian Penal Code for having illegally trespassed into the complainant's premises at a very late hour of the night and mercilessly beaten him and dragged him like a dead dog along the street on a charge of drunkenness.

The Defendants pleaded not guilty and said that the complainant was drunk and using bad and abusive language on the Public Road whereupon they arrested him and took him to the Thanna.

The prosecutor stated that on the 6th April last at about ½ past 11 o'clock at night he was quarrelling with his wife within his own premises about some domestic matters, when the Defendants of their own accord came to him and threatened to take him to the Thanna. He remonstrated and objected to go to the Thanna whereupon the Defendants catching hold of both his hands attempted to take him by force. He caught hold of a post in his compound and clung hard to it. The Defendants not being able to extricate him from the post kicked him on the chest from the violence of which he fell down on his back and in that state dragged him like a dead dog through the streets beating and kicking him all the way. He further stated that he got Fever from the effects of the beating and was in Hospital for two days and that he is still suffering from the effects of the beating. There is not at present much external pain he said but that he was suffering internally and was very weak and felt pain near his heart and waist when he coughs. He cant work as he used to do and his digestive organs were much impaired. He further said that he was not drunk that night and when he was taken to the Thanna he complained to the Inspector and wanted to show him the marks but the Inspector would not hear him on the contrary he abused him and told him to go away.

I have personally seen the marks on the complainant's body, they were fearful and most heartrending. The marks were distinctly visible on the whole of his body. If any Hackney carriage driver would beat his horse so mercilessly he would surely be prosecuted for cruelty to animals and I am surprised how the Defendants having flesh and blood in them could commit such a diabolical act.

Complainant's statement was fully corroborated by the evidence of his witnesses. His wife stated that the Defendants entered her house and most mercilessly beat her husband, kicked him down and in that state dragged him out and that on her remonstrating the Defendants threatened to beat her and to take her to the Thanna, wherefore she remained silent; she further stated that her husband was not drunk at the time and is not in the habit of drinking any spirituous liquor.

Nehalwooddin, a student and a most independent and trustworthy witness said that on the night of the occurrence he was walking on the road on account of the great heat of the weather when he heard of some quarrel in the complainant's house and soon after saw the Defendants enter the house and draw out the complainant, kicking him and beating him blows poking him with their batons and striking him with the tips of their shoes. The complainant became so weak from the severe beating that when he was brought out on the road he was then nearly half-dead. The witness further stated that he saw the complainant bleeding on the back owing to his being dragged over the brick on the road. He remonstrated with the Defendants and suggested to them the advisability of taking the complainant on a stretcher instead of dragging him that way over the bricks but the Defendants threatened to make him a Defendant if he said anything, so he remained silent. He saw the complainant lying on the ground and the Defendants dragging him like a dead dog. All the people remonstrated but the Defendants would not mind them saying that they would make every man a Defendant who spoke to them any thing about the matter. Doorgachurn Dhoby a neighbour of the complainant said that on the night of the occurrence, hearing of a great noise he came to the complainant's house and saw him lying on the ground and the Defendants dragging him like a dead dog and beating him with the ends of their batons and kicking him with the points of their shoes. He did not say any thing because the Defendants were Hakeem's people.

Tareenee Churn Bose a Doctor attached to Sealdah Campbell Hospital said that when the complainant was admitted into the Hospital he saw marks all over his body and more on the chest and the back. A sudden fall would not cause such bruises but if in that state a man be pressed or dragged such bruises would be caused. The bruises might be caused by dragging a man once on the back and once on the chest and might also be caused by a beating from the Police man's baton. An ordinary blow from a Police man's baton would not cause such a mark. He further said that the man had fever and unless an injury was serious there cannot be any fever. It was an irritation fever. He saw the complainant quaking and attributed it to nervous agitation which is caused by serious injury. He further stated that such injuries would for a time injure the constitution of a man.

The complainant was waging an unequal war. He was a poor man and the Defendants were all powerful having the sympathy and assistance of the whole Thanna.

The Defendants called Mr. Edwin Robertson the Inspector of the Banyapookur Thanna as their witness. He was all the time in Court watching the case on behalf of the Defendants and instructing their pleader. Besides he was in court when all the witnesses were sent out. If the defendants had any intention of calling him as their witness they ought to have sent him out:—

He said that on the 6th of April last the complainant was taken to him on a charge of using abusive language on the public road. The complainant was there in a drunken state and was standing about 4 or 5 hands from him and he could smell liquor in the complainant's mouth but he did not observe any marks on the complainant's person. The complainant was slightly shaky but did not make use of any obscene or bad language in his presence so he did let him go on bail.

In cross-examination he said there might or might not have been marks on the complainant's body. On the following morning the complainant complained to him of having been assaulted by the Defendants on the previous night and saw the marks on his person. If any complaint is made to him he must enter it in the Thanna book but did not enter this charge of the complainant because the book was not there with him. He did not however enter the charge in the books afterwards. He further stated that there is a separate Bengali book in which all complaints are entered but could not satisfactorily answer why this charge was not entered by him afterwards in the Thanna book.

The mode in which this witness gave his evidence and his demeanor throughout in Court looked very suspicious. He was determined to save the Defendants and in his attempts to do so he not only failed but acted himself in a most unbecoming way. He could smell liquor in the complainants' mouth but he could not see the marks on his body although he was standing within a distance of about three or four hands from him. In cross-examination he behaved himself most shabbily for he not only refused to answer all the questions that were put to him by the complainant's Pleader but attempted to brow beat him and put him down as if he had been a felon and it was not until the court reproved him that he condescended to answer the questions. Besides he could not satisfactorily explain why he did not enter the complainant's charge in the Thanna books.

The Defendants called three other witnesses, one a Police Constable, the other a *Moodee* and the third a *Haloee* to prove that the complainant was drunk at the time and that there were other persons with whom he was quarrelling which might have caused the marks on his body previous to his being arrested, but there were such grave contradictions and improbabilities in their statements and besides the mode in which they gave their evidence and their demeanour in court were so very suspicious that I am not inclined to believe a word of what they said.

The Policeman said that the complainant was arrested because he was using obscene language in a drunken state but he did not see the complainant drink or hear him use any obscene language. Besides his *beat* that night was third from the place of occurrence and he could not satisfactorily account how he could leave his beat when there were strict orders not to do so.

The *Moodee* said the complainant was drunk and was quarrelling with three or four persons on the public road at a distance of three or four hands from his shop and yet he could not recognise any one else excepting the complainant.

The *Haloee* said that he saw the complainant drink *Rus* or *Toddy* in a Parsee's shop at about 10 o'clock at night and quarrelled with four or five other persons on the Public Road at a distance of about 30 or 40 hands from his shop but yet he could not say who the others were, why they were not arrested and how the complainant could drink *Toddy* at 10 o'clock at night when after 9 o'clock P. M., no liquor shop could be kept open.

The complainant has satisfactorily proved his case and I believe his story to be true.

The Defendants attempted to prove that the complainant was drunk and that he got the bruises while quarrelling with other persons but in that attempt they entirely failed.

The Defendants are public servants and it is their duty to keep the *peace* so it is very wrong that they should do acts which would subject them to a criminal prosecution granting that the complainant was drunk but that would not in any way justify the defendants to enter his house and to beat him in the way above represented. It is a great mistake to think that Policemen have a right to beat a drunken man and that any complaint he makes is not worthy of being entered in the Thanna books.

The defendants are guilty of a very grave and serious offence but as it is their first offence and the Inspector has given them a good character I therefore order that the defendants be rigorously imprisoned each for fifteen days.

(Sd.) GREESH CHUNDER GHOSE

Babu Grishchunder Ghose is an Honorary Magistrate of the district of 24-Pergunnas and exercises independent powers. He deserves great credit for so thoroughly and carefully sifting the case. We only regret that he has not awarded to the culprit an adequate punishment. These cases of abuse of power and oppression on the part of the Metropolitan Police are becoming rather too frequent. There must be a screw house somewhere. Sir Stuart Hogg ought to keep his eyes open.

THE GHOSAL CASE AND THE CALCUTTA POLICE.

WE have been urging the Lieutenant Governor for the last three months to publish his decision in this case, and we thank His Honor for acceding to the prayer of the public. We hope that His Honor will next publish his decision in the Shampooker case. With regard to the Ghosal case His Honor as we stated some weeks back had himself made an enquiry about it, when he paid a visit to the Cathedral Mission College opposite the Ghosals'. His Honor says that "public attention having been directed to this case as involving a principle of some importance, he deems it desirable to record his observations thereon. His Honor thus states the facts of the case. It appears that a policeman arrested an old woman on a charge of obstructing the footpath. She was in fact a person who had been in the habit of selling vegetables, and sitting on the public pathway just outside the gateway of the large house belonging to the respectable and well-known Ghosal Family. Having thus arrested her, he was, after a short altercation, attacked by several persons belonging to the household, dragged by them into the compound of the house, and there assaulted with some severity. He was rescued by a party of police who came for the purpose from a neighbouring station on receiving information of what had occurred, and who found the policeman lying on the ground within the compound of the house, surrounded by a number of persons." These facts do not quite tally with those which we had received. We were informed that the chowkidar wanted some pice or vegetables from the old woman, and as she did not comply with the demand the guardian of the peace abused and molested her, and seeing this a young member of the family who happened to come out at the time remonstrated with him, then followed the altercation mentioned, and we are told that the policeman struck so forcibly the Babu with his baton that the latter fell down and bled. Then ensued the *melee*, and the Police indiscriminately arrested persons, some of whom they themselves set free at the thanna, and some others were released by the Magistrate. Two persons were convicted and fined. It was a pity that the Ghosals did not bring a counter-charge against the Police, which would have led to a thorough sifting of the facts. We ought, however, to feel thankful to His Honor for the interest he has taken in the case. His Honor thus records his opinion:

"The disturbance which occurred in this case was primarily attributable to the unlawful act of the policeman in arresting the old woman. In this particular the responsibility must in some degree attach to the Police Department, as it is admitted that, though the policeman had shewn a want of ordinary intelligence and discretion in the matter, he had followed the usual practice, and the tenor of the general instructions which had been issued to him and to others.

From the enquiries which have been held, it is open to question whether the old woman, who was well known in the neighbourhood, and was sitting partly in a private gateway, was causing any real obstruction of the public way; and it is clear that the obstruction if any, was so trivial as not to call for any interference by the Police. Moreover, as she was sitting at the gate of a house inhabited by a large family of native gentlemen, doubtless with their acquiescence, the fact of her being seized before their eyes was sure to cause irritation, and was, in short, just one of the things which are apt to provoke disturbance wheresoever they happen. And as she had been plying her little trade on this spot for some time, there was no sort of urgency in the matter. If therefore a policeman thought she was obstructing the road, he ought not to have used force, but should have reported the matter to his superior officer. An arrest indeed, under such circumstances, implies a degree of inconsiderate thoughtlessness which cannot be allowed. The man was only a private of the police force; but even then he ought to have had a better idea of his duty in dealing with the people than to make an arrest under such circumstances.

But, irrespective of the fact that the conduct of the policeman is thus shewn to have been both harsh and unnecessary, and such as might well call for reasonable remonstrance from those who witnessed the arrest, it is to be observed that the obstruction of a road or pathway is not of the offences for which the police are empowered to make an arrest under the Calcutta Police Act. Though it is clearly the duty of the Police to keep the public thoroughfares free from all obstructions, and though they can always require a person to move on who may be obstructing the streets in any way, the law gives them no power to arrest, unless the person objecting to move on when directed to do so is unknown, and refuses his name and address. It is superfluous to add that in this instance the person causing the obstruction (if indeed there was any obstruction at all, which may be doubted) was unmistakeably known.

The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the police cannot arrest offenders, save in such exceptional cases as those in which the persons cannot be known, and in the still more rare cases in which an arrest may be justifiable on the plea of urgent necessity, or with reference to the supreme law of public safety; and that ordinarily the only legal course for the police to follow is to ascertain the names of persons causing obstructions, and to proceed against them by obtaining a summons if necessary.

The illegality of the procedure sometimes followed by the police in arresting persons for petty offences in the streets has been more than once noticed and commented upon by the Lieutenant-Governor. He is sure that it will cease. He cannot admit that, in executive matters of this nature, it is ever necessary for the police to exceed the powers accorded to them under the law. If they do that, or even if they exercise their lawful functions in an inconsiderate way, he must, however reluctantly, condemn them, although he is quite willing to support them in the execution of their duty when that is performed in accordance with law and in a proper manner.

The Commissioner of Police will have no difficulte in insisting on a strict compliance with the procedurd above indicated for the future, and on clear and definite orders being issued to all grades of the force for their guidance in all such matter. Thy police of the lower grades must be made to under-

stand precisely what the law is, and what are the powers which it confers upon them, and they must be strictly warned that if at any time they exceed their powers, the responsibility will rest with them to show that their proceedings were clearly justifiable on the grounds of urgent and unavoidable necessity.

"Sir Richard Temple has entire confidence in the zeal and ability of the Commissioner so to arrange that the object of this Resolution shall be fulfilled."

So far so good. But what is the upshot? His Honor is satisfied that the woman was not to blame, that the policeman was the aggressor, that persons had been indiscriminately arrested, that most of them had been released with or without trial, and yet not a single policeman is punished! All His Honor's indignation evaporates in words. He has not even thought fit to punish the chowkidar, who was both the cause and author of the outrage. Unless the orders of Government are practically and visibly enforced, they fall still-born. We should be sorry if it comes to be believed that our Governor only frowns, but seldom suits action to his word.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

WE have always been of opinion that municipal self-government in this country is a sham, and we have had two notable examples in the action which the Government has taken in reference to the Calcutta Municipality. The first was the payment of the leave allowance of Mr. Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and the second the tramway. With regard to the first question the Justices had pointed out that the Deputy Commissioner of Police was to all intents and purposes a Government servant; that the Police was a Government institution; that the rate-payers of the Town or their representatives the Justices had no voice whatever in the appointment of its officers; that the law had imposed on them the obligation of finding money for the maintenance of the Police, and had vested them with absolute discretion in the disbursement of the fund. Such being the case the Justices had, when the question of the leave allowance of Mr. Giles, the then Deputy Commissioner, had been referred to them, represented to Government that they were bound only to provide for the full salary of the Deputy Commissioner, and that it was for the Government to arrange for the furlough allowance of Mr. Giles and the pay of his successor, inasmuch as the furlough was earned by his service under Government. The question had been thus disposed of in 1872; the Government had kept quiet all this time; when the matter of Mr. Lambert's leave allowance arose lately the Justices came to a decision on the same principle that had been affirmed in 1872, but the Government without condescending to argue the question has sent a peremptory order to the Justices that they must pay. The Government of India has ruled that "as furlough allowance is calculated upon the salary received by an officer during the three years preceding his leave, the charge for Mr. Lambert's furlough allowance should be distributed among the Departments which he has served during the last three years, in proportion to the amount of salary which he has received in each Department. The share that will thus fall to be borne by the Calcutta Police grant should be divided between the Justices and the Government, in the same proportion as the rest of the charges for the Calcutta Police." The Government of Bengal has accordingly written to the Justices that "under the ruling, the furlough allowance of Mr. Lambert must be distributed among the Departments in which he has served during the last three years, previous to taking furlough, in proportion to the amount of salary which he received in each Department, and as Mr. Lambert was appointed to the Deputy Commissionership in January 1873, and served continuously in that appointment up to March last, when he proceeded on furlough, his entire furlough allowance will thus be chargeable to the Calcutta Police Fund, three-fourths being payable by the Justices and one-fourth by Government." The Justices were also ordered to adjust the furlough allowance of Mr. Giles, which had already been disposed of. On this principle we submit the furlough allowance of the Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Justices must be paid by the Municipality, though it has never been so paid. Fortunately the law vests absolute discretion in the Justices in this matter, and they have adhered to their original Resolutions and declined to pay. It affords us not a little satisfaction to notice that this firm attitude was taken by the Justices at the instance of their Chairman. He moved that "in reply to Government letter No. 187T, dated 9th May 1876, the Government be informed that as Mr. Lambert earned his furlough chiefly by service in the Bengal Police the Justices cannot agree to the proposal made by Government. The Justices therefore adhere to the Resolution passed at the Special Meeting held on the 5th April last, and are prepared to meet the Budget estimate for the pay of Mr. Lambert, irrespective of the actual amount drawn by his successor in office, but decline to sanction any excess expenditure, as that should, in their opinion, be defrayed by Government." We are glad, as a Justice remarked, that the Chairman came forward as the "champion of the Municipal Constitution." But this is only a flicker of the expiring flame. Under the present law the Government has absolute control over the Police Budget, but under the new law it will not be open to the Commissioners to question an order of Government. They must carry out the *hookum* of Government, however arbitrary. It was a pity that Sir Stuart Hogg assisted in destroying this independence of the Municipality.

The next question was the Tramway. The story of the Tramway is well known. The line was laid down under Government pressure, and it collapsed in consequence of the perverse action of Government. It was Lord Mayo and Sir George Campbell, who had pressed the Justices to make the tramway on condition that they would be allowed to carry the whole traffic of the town and suburbs, but before the line had been completed the Government had allowed the Eastern Bengal Railway Company to establish a terminus at Chitpore by which the whole of the jute and seeds traffic was diverted, and again sanctioned a new line for the Port Commissioners. The result was that the Calcutta Tramway proved a dead failure. The Justices then offered to sell their line to Mr. Macallister, but Sir George Campbell first refused it, and Sir Richard Temple allowed two years to pass away without vouchsafing a reply. The Justices then applied for compensation and the Government as a matter of course refused it. Well did Sir Stuart Hogg say at the last meeting of the Justices: "The Chairman did not think any unprejudiced person would take any other view of the subject than that taken by the Justices. Whatever loss had resulted from the Tramway, the Government, and the Government alone, was responsible for it. (hear hear). It was the only scheme undertaken by the Municipality during the past fifteen years that had resulted in failure, and that failure was due to the action of the Government. (hear, hear). And when applied to for compensation, the Government did not attempt to argue the question as to its liability for compensation, but simply declared that it could not see what claims the Justices had. For his part, therefore, he had not the slightest objection to go up to the Government of India with their claims." The loss to the rate-payers amounts to about two lacs of rupees, and it is entirely due to Government. The Chairman of the Justices deserves the greatest credit for so boldly and persistently fighting the battle of the town. We hope Lord Lytton will give the question an impartial consideration.

The two instances we have given above shew what a sham and mockery is municipal self-government. The Government is the Dictator, and though facts, reason and equity are on the side of the Justices, they are all powerless to enforce their claims. So much for the vaunted liberality of Government.

THE CHITTAGONG CASE.

WE HAVE received the following letter from a Chittagong correspondent:

Chittagong, 3rd June 1876.

If you think that Lal Chand's case was the first and the last act of Mr. Kirkwood's melodrama in Chittagong you are mistaken. Unhappy land! no, it is neither the first nor the last. If I were to chronicle all his doings here, all the results of his extraordinary ideas, about men and things, then it would be necessary to place all the columns of your weekly paper at my disposal for several months to come. Suffice it to say, that Chittagong is now a burning furnace, and fires have been lighted in every direction in the shape of Noabad settlements, Road cess operations, Chowkidaree assessment, Jungle cutting or crusade against the vegetable kingdom, and last though not the least, Municipal reforms. But I shall content myself only with depicting the few scenes enacted by him within the course of a week following Lalchand's trial.

In the course of a legal discussion about Lalchand's case with Mr. Ghose, a portion of which has already been published by you with Mr. Kirkwood's notes on the ugly disclosures contained in it, he having characterised Mr. Fuller's affidavit as false, this latter gentleman challenged him in a letter to say if what he had heard was a fact; nothing loath Mr. Kirkwood strightway sent Mr. Fuller an apology expressing his regret for what he had said, though at the same time he intimated that he had said so to Mr. Ghose privately and confidentially.

On receipt of the apology Mr. Fuller addressed him the following letter.

To

T. M. KIRKWOOD Esq., C. S.

SIR,—I am bound to accept the expression of your regret contained in your letter to me dated 22nd instant, with reference to the remarks you made about my affidavit in the case of Lalchand Chowdry. I cannot, however, understand how while warning Lalchand's counsel in Lalchand's presence against using my affidavit, you could have intended that warning to be private and confidential. I am quite sure Mr. Ghose is incapable of disclosing any communication made to him in confidence, but in this instance it was obviously his duty before using my affidavit to tell me that you were not prepared to admit its accuracy.

There is another matter regarding this case about which I regret to have to trouble you. On the 17th instant you made a note across a document purporting to be an account of a conversation which had taken place between you and Mr. Ghose the day before. That note is to the effect that the information which you possessed while issuing the warrant against Lalchand was "of a more hostile nature" to the accused than the evidence on record which was in your opinion "a diluted representation" of that information.

As I believe, and as appears from your own notes, that the information you had on the 2nd of May when you issued the warrant was derived from conversation which Babu Kamala Kanta Sen and I had with you regarding the occurrence of the 24th of April, I shall feel obliged by your informing me whether the remark made by you for the first time on the 17th instant, was intended in any degree to apply to my evidence. If it was so intended (and your notes make it impossible for any one to conclude otherwise) I shall thank you to let me know in what respect you consider I modified or diluted while giving my evidence before you, what I had stated to you previously. In justice to myself I trust you will give me this information as you never made a single remark to this effect, while I was giving my evidence, nor cross-examined me on any point reminding me of such variation or "dilutation" (as you call it) as was obviously your duty to have done if you thought at the time that I was in any way modifying my previous statement or "diluting" any portion of it. In the event of my not being favoured with a reply from you to-morrow morning I shall make such use of this letter and take such other steps to vindicate my character as I may be advised,

Yours faithfully.
(Sd.) D. FULLER.

Chittagong the 25th May, 1876.

To this Mr. Kirkwood returned no reply. He could not have done otherwise, for you will perceive that he was driven to a corner and any reply to this challenge was simply impossible. You will see that Mr. Kirkwood's plea is that the information which Mr. Fuller and Baboo Kumalakanta gave him at first was of a more hostile nature and that they modified their statements at the time of their examination on oath or in plain English they have perjured themselves. This was the unkindest cut of all, and as might be expected Mr. Fuller has handed him to the Lieutenant Governor. Here is his letter to Government:

To—C. E. Buckland Esq.—Private Secretary to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, Darjeeling.

DEAR SIR,—I regret exceedingly to have to trouble you and through you His Honor the Lieutenant Governor about a matter which I should have willingly passed over if it was not calculated to lower my character in the estimation of His Honor and of the public.

On the 1st of May I had a conversation with Mr. Kirkwood the Magistrate of Chittagong regarding what had happened in my presence on the 24th April last, at the Chittagong Municipal Office after a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners held on that day. To my surprise Mr. Kirkwood the same day expressed his intention of issuing a warrant of arrest against one of the Municipal Commissioners Babu Lal Chand Chowdry after turning him out of the room in which a meeting of a Municipal Sub-Committee of which he was a member was being held.

Mr. Kirkwood carried out his intention the next day as is probably known to His Honor and summoned me to give my evidence in his Court. I accordingly gave my evidence before Mr. Kirkwood and stated to the best of my recollection what I had seen on the 24th April and what I had myself communicated to Mr. Kirkwood two days before.

At the time I gave my evidence, Mr. Kirkwood never remarked or even so much as hinted that there was the slightest variation between my previous statement to him

and my evidence in court. Up to the 16th of May (13 days after I had given my evidence) there was no such suggestion on the part of any one. The Sessions Judge of Chittagong, on the 15th of May recorded an opinion to the effect that the case against Lal Chand Chowdry was not sustainable. On the 16th when Mr. Kirkwood had a conversation with Mr. M. Ghose the Counsel engaged by Lal Chand, regarding the propriety of issuing a warrant, Mr. Kirkwood made no remark as to his having been misled by the information which I or any one else had given him, which if it had been the fact, he would undoubtedly have done, but on the 17th when he saw that the counsel for the accused had recorded all that Mr. Kirkwood had said on the subject the day before and which apparently disclosed no sort of justification for the course he had adopted, he for the first time made a note to the effect that the information which he had while issuing the warrant was of a more hostile nature to the accused than the recorded evidence which was a diluted representation of that information.

As this note had manifestly reference to the information I had given Mr. Kirkwood and was further calculated to reflect on my veracity, I felt it my duty to address him a letter on the subject a true copy of which is herewith annexed for His Honor's perusal. Mr. Kirkwood has not favoured me with a reply to this letter, although a few days ago he thought it proper to express his regret to me for questioning the accuracy of an affidavit made by me.

I understand that Mr. Kirkwood has now set up the defence that Lalchand's acquittal was owing to my having varied or modified my previous statement and that he has made a representation to this effect to the Commissioner. I am therefore obliged to appeal to His Honor to consider whether it is likely that a person in my position being no way interested in Lalchand's case (except a citizen interested in seeing that no man is unjustly punished) could have modified or diluted his statements made only two days before to the same officer. His Honor will further be pleased to consider whether if I had been really guilty of such conduct Mr. Kirkwood would not have at once pointed it out to me and cross-examined me on the subject or made a note to the effect in the record at that time.

I feel sure His Honor will not for one moment permit any officer of Government to impute in this manner wilful perjury to any one, however humble, his position merely for the purpose of escaping the legitimate censure of Government, which his own hasty proceedings would be sure to bring down upon him.

I regret to have to trouble His Honor with this unpleasant matter but I venture to think I may be pardoned for it, as I have no other means of vindicating my character.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obdt. servant.
(Sd.) D. FULLER.

The District is in despair. In spite of all manner of representations both by wire and post to the Lieutenant Governor and in the face of so much commotion and scandal Mr. Kirkwood flourishes here without stint, not an inch more or less, as firm and unshaken as the rocks of Gibralter. Rumour is already afloat that he is a close relative of *Lat-Saheb*. Copy of his judgment in Lalchand's case is not yet given, though it is said that it has been re-written for the third time; copies of this judgment and his wonderful proceedings in Mr. Webster's case are carefully withheld—is it because they might be sent to the papers?

Mr. Fuller is right. In his letter to Government No. 155*c*. dated the 25th May last, if we are informed aright, the Commissioner has reported somewhat to the following effect.: "Pressure was probably brought to bear upon Mr. Fuller and Babu Kamalakant, who considerably modified their statements when giving their evidence." Now Mr. Fuller has challenged Mr. Kirkwood to prove this, but the latter has not accepted this challenge. It remains to be seen what action Sir Richard Temple will take in this matter. Not only is Mr. Kirkwood charged with utter lawlessness, gross abuse of power, and extreme high-handedness, but also with serious misrepresentation of another man's character, and is such an officer fit to be placed at the head of a district and trusted with the liberties and lives of millions of the Queen's subjects?

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

LORD NORTHBROOK has returned to England, and Her Majesty the Queen has marked her approval of his services by conferring upon him the dignity of Earl. Never was honor better deserved. When his Lordship came to India, the country was seething with discontent, and he threw oil over troubled waters—the people were groaning under excessive taxation, and he lightened their burdens—the land was reeking with over-legislation, and he arrested it—the country was afflicted with the most dreadful calamity of famine, and he gave food to the hungry and water to the thirsty. And the Queen has been graciously pleased to reward his services. May he live long and enjoy the honor!

WE STATED last week that Mr. Bradford Leslie had been appointed Agent and Engineer-in-chief to the East India Railway. His successor in the Municipality was appointed last week. The Justices had a field day on a small scale on Wednesday last. Although the Chairman had nominated Mr. Scott, late Vice-Chairman and Engineer of the Port Commissioners, the few independent Justices that are still left rallied round Mr. Kimber, who brought the highest certificates, and supported him. Strange to say that even some of the *apka wastas* voted for him. The result was that there were 24 votes for and 10 votes against Mr. Kimber. We must attribute this success to the sheer good luck of Mr. Kimber, for if the Chairman had canvassed in right earnest for his nominee, the author of the Midnapore canals, notwithstanding his rare talents and eminent services would have been nowhere. But the Justices have done him justice.

IT IS the characteristic feature of English rule that those who cry most are always heard. The European members of the public service can cry and they are generally heard. The European officers of the Army have frequently been crying with or without reason, and their position is more and more improved, but nobody thinks of the native officers of the army. The Civilians have been crying for the redress of their grievances, and the result is that both Houses of Parliament and the Government of India are busy in devising some remedy. The European Medical officers are also crying, and two warrants have been successfully issued for their benefit, but nothing has been done for the improvement of the position and prospects of the Native Medical officers. The European members of the Uncovenanted service cried for more liberal leave rules, and their prayer has been heard. They now pray for better rules for pensions, *viz*. (1.) A reduction of the time of residence in India required to earn a pension. (2.) A graduated scale of pensions allowing a certain increment for each additional year's service. (3.) A relaxation of the limit of age for commencing pensionable service. (4.) The fixing of the maximum limit of all pensions in pounds sterling instead of in rupees. We dare say that this prayer will also be granted, but the prospects of the Native officers remain almost the same. It is the old story—the crime of color!

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the Regulations of the Bengal Code from Messrs. Wyman and Co. The present compilation was commenced by the late Mr. Fagan and has been completed by Mr. Fink, Attorney-at-law. The repealed sections have been interleaved, in some cases with the words repealed, and this arrangement is very convenient for reference, particularly to those who may wish to know the history of past legislation. We wish that the words had been given in all cases. This is a handy and neatly got-up volume.

MORE than a month ago we had heard that Babu Grishchunder Das Rai Bahadur would be appointed a member of the Council of Regency of Puttiala. As the rumour was then premature, we did not give it publicity, but it is now acquiring strength. We are sorry to notice some ill-natured remarks in a morning paper in connection with the rumoured appointment. Babu Grishchunder has done good service in his day. He was formerly an assistant in the Bengal Office, then Assistant Manager of the Durbhanga Estate, was next nominated Manager of the Bettia Raj, and in 1868 appointed Superintendent of the Government Toshakhana of the Foreign Department. In this capacity he obtained the approbation of Lord Mayo and Lord Northbrook, and was rewarded with the title of Rai Bahadur. He distinguished himself by his services on both the occasions of the visits of their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince of Wales. As a mark of his gracious satisfaction H. R. H. the Prince of Wales presented him a ring and a commemoration medal.

BABU OMESH CHUNDER DUTT, Honorary Magistrate, lately ruled that under the Calcutta Municipal Act the Horse and Carriage License must be taken out on or before the 1st days of January and July respectively for each half-year, and that in default a prosecution must be instituted within two months from the date. The Chairman disagreed, and took the opinion of the Advocate General on that point, which is as follows:

OPINION.

Section 3 of Act IX. of 1867 provides, that every person who, after the passing of that Act, shall be owner of any carriage, horse, pony or mule kept within the Town for keeping which within the said Town, such person shall not have any license under certain Acts therein mentioned, shall be liable to a certain fine therein prescribed. The offence is the keeping of a horse, &c., within the Town without a license. Therefore, whenever a case occurs which shows that a certain person owning a horse, &c., has not taken out a license, that person is liable to the penalty prescribed. It does not appear to me that Section 235 of Act VI of 1863 can have any operation in such a case, or at all events if it has, it can only have operation from the close of the half-year and not from the commencement of it. Section 5 of Act VI. of 1866 requires licenses to be taken out at certain times, but does not make the not taking out a license, as therein provided an offence—the only offence is that described above, namely, keeping a horse without a license. and such an offence may be committed from day to day until a license is taken out. I entirely agree with the Chairman.

30*th May* 1867.

G. C. PAUL.

The Chairman laid this opinion at the last meeting of the Justices. We do not think that the proceeding of the Chairman was quite constitutional. The opinion of the Advocate General however sound is not binding upon a Judicial Magistrate. The Justices ought to have moved the High Court and taken the opinion of that tribunal upon the point at issue. We do not wish to express any opinion upon the ruling of Babu Omesh Chunder, but it is not fair on the part of the executive to override judicial opinion by this sort of unconstitutional action.

THE FOLLOWING extract from a private letter from Edinburgh on the progress of Vedic studies in Europe will be interesting to many of our readers.

"A good deal is at present being done by German writers in the way of elucidating the Vedas. First of all 70 Hymns of the Rig Veda were translated by two pupils of Professor Roth of Tubingen, and the translation was published last autumn. Since then Professor Ludwig of Prague has published the first volume of a translation of the Rig Veda, the translation is to be completed in a second volume, and a third is to be devoted to notes and discussions of the most important matters connected with the Veda. Then Professor Grassmann who has finished his Vedic Dictionary, promises at the end of it a translation also of the Rig Veda in which he expects to be able to throw more light on the sense of the words, and by classifying the hymns as to their dates, to arrive at a better understanding of the liturgical expressions. Professor Haug, formerly of Bombay, has just published a translation and explanation of the long enigmatical hymn R. V. I. 164. Professor Ludwig, above mentioned, has also published specimens of the Rigveda with remarks entitled philosophical and religious ideas of the Veda in their development" Professor Max Muller, however, makes no sign as yet of bringing out any more volumes of his translation of the R. V, I suppose however, he will go on. Unfortunately most of these works, until translated into English will be accessible to but few of your countrymen."

WE HAVE much pleasure in transcribing below the following extract from the Poona Address to Her Majesty the Queen on her assumption of the title of Empress of India:

"An imperial Government cannot be imagined without a constitution regulating its relations with dependent sovereigns. The germs of such an assembly already exist in many Durbar gatherings which take place from time to time. It is only necessary to legalise what is now done informally, and as a matter of favour. The opening of the Civil and Military services to your most gracious Majesty's subjects has been hitherto so strenuously resisted, and the scope allowed for native ambitions has been restricted within such narrow limits, that this jealousy and exclusion have demoralized and enervated the people to a fearful degree. Some of the most experienced Military and Civil Chiefs, like Sir James Outram, Sir Henry Lawrence, Sir Nevile Chamberlain, and Lord Napier of Magdala approve of the policy of admitting native gentlemen as commissioned officers in the army, and your subjects pray that the assumption of the new title will lead to the inauguration of a more liberal policy which will gradually open the doors of the Civil and Military services to the better classes of the natives. The shutting out of all fields for native ambition is preying into the heart of the nation and making it more than ever helpless to defend itself or assist its rulers. This evil which has been intensified by the general disarmament of the people calls for serious consideration at this time when foreign complications may any day involve this Empire in the perils of war. As regards the Civil Service, the exclusion by law does not exist as in the Military Service, but as long as the present regulations about age and the place of examination of candidates continue unchanged, they practically shut out your most gracious Majesty's Indian subjects from the Civil Service. The abolition of the nine scholarships, the lowering of the maximum limit of age, the refusal to hold examinations in India, the delay that has been allowed to intervene in giving effect to the provisions of Act VI. of 1870 the undue preference given to Europeans in the uncovenanted services, and the exclusive monopoly of many departments enjoyed by them, all these circumstances are indications of a policy which, opposed as it is to the best interests of the Empire and to the assurances contained in Acts of Parliament, and in your own royal proclamations, cannot be too soon abandoned. Your subjects pray that a more liberal spirit may be infused in the administration of the Empire in this connection. Some modified scheme for the representation of India in the

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British Parliament has become a necessity. About two years ago a petition was presented to Parliament, from the people of this country, on the subject of the representation of India in Parliament, and your subjects beg to submit that the prayer contained in that representation deserves your Majesty's most gracious consideration. A great reform in the Legislative Councils of India is also now felt to be a necessity of the times. Great statesmen like Sir Charles Trevelyan and Sir Bartle Frere have advocated a scheme for modified representation for the admission of non-official members into the Legislative Councils. At present the non-official minority are altogether helpless, and being appointed by Government they feel no community of interest with the people, and do not consider themselves responsible to them for their acts. Your subjects pray that measures may be taken to enlarge and liberalize their constitution so as to bring them more in accord with the requirements of the time. In regard to the home administration of this great Empire, your subjects pray that the assumption by your most gracious Majesty of the imperial title may be signalised by the carrying out of the policy of extending the permanent settlement of the land revenue to the whole of British India. A permanent settlement was promised by Sir Charles Wood's Government in 1862, and the promise was reaffirmed in 1865. This promise has not been carried out, on various grounds, which ultimately resolve themselves into the consideration that it will greatly embarass the finances of the Empire of which the land revenue forms the most prominent item. The exhaustive discussion which the subject has undergone since the time when the despatches of 1862 and 63 were sent out to India has established the feasibility of a modified permanent settlement, to which scheme none of the objections apply. The settlement in corn rent may be made permanent, though the commutation in money of the price of the settled corn rent may be periodically changed according to rise or fall of prices. With the modification suggested above, the permanent settlement would not be attended with any of inconveniences which are usually urged as objections to its extensions, and it would for ever remove the cause of much misunderstanding and oppression which at present obtains. By creating property in land, it would encourage European and native capitalists to invest their money in its improvement and accelerate the material progress and prosperity of the country. Your subjects lastly pray that the great burden imposed by the Indian national debt upon the finances of India, may be lightened by consolidating the debt and extending an English guarantee to it. Your subjects regard the assumption of the title by your most gracious Majesty as an earnest of the blessings in store for them and they will ever pray God that your most gracious Majesty may be spared long to continue to preside over the destinies of the country, and that the claim of affection which binds India with England may be prolonged and strengthened through all time."

The English nation ought to be proud of a people, who can express their aspirations in such loyal language, and who owe their education entirely to their rulers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P
Honble A. Hobhouse, Simla	13	4	0
Kalputbhai Bhagobhai Esq. Ahmedabad	13	4	0
Rai Luchmipat Singh Bahadoor, Baloochar	13	4	0
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Baboo Shibchunder Shome, Sooree	13	4	0
,, Sreeshchunder Vidyaratna, Balasore	13	4	0
,, Sreenath Chatterjea, Darjeeling	6	10	0
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,, Rojonynath Chatterjea, Purneah	13	4	0
,, Omirtlal Chatterjea, Berhampore	13	4	0
,, Burrodakant Mojoomdar, Balasore	10	4	0
,, Ramsahoy, Barrely	13	4	0
,, Nimaichundra Roy, Delhi	13	4	0
,, Burroduprosunno Ghose, Nyehatty	10	0	0
,, Charoochunder Bose, Meherpore	10	0	0
,, Anundmohun Mojoomdar, Jessore	20	0	0
,, Gobindchundra Bysak Dacca	13	4	0
,, Jodoonath Turofdar, Debrooghur	13	4	0
,, Kallynath Benarjea, Debrooghur	13	4	0
,, Nobinkisbore Sing, Bistoopore	6	8	0
,, Bholanath Das, Dhoobri	13	4	0
,, Chunderkant Mookerjea, Dhoobri	13	4	0
,, Baneshur Biswas, Dhoobri	9	15	0
,, Opendronath Roy, Burdwan	10	0	0
,, Beedhoovooson Chuckerbutty, Shillong	5	0	0
,, Bhooboncbunder Haldar, Darjeeling	6	10	0
,, Dwarkaprosad, Etawah	13	4	0
,, Obenashchunder Chatterjee, Cuttuck	30	0	0
,, Petamber Ghose, Balasore	6	10	0
,, Chundercoomer Roy, Chittagong	15	0	0
,, Jogendranath Ghose, Goalund	10	0	0

MONEY MARKET.

(*June* 10, 1876.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

					Per 100 *Rs.*		
4	Per Cent., Promissory Notes ...		Rs.	100	12 *a*	100	1
4½	,, of 1870	(1885)	,,	102	8 *a*	103	0
4½	,, of 1871	(1884)	,,	102	4 *a*	102	8
4½	,,(Transfr.) of 1872	(1879)	,,	100	14 *a*	101	2
5½	,, of 1859-60	(1879)	,,	102	14 *a*	103	0

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5	Per Cent. for 10 years (1877) ...	Rs.	Nominal.			
5	,, for 15 years (1882) ...	,,	105	0 *a*	106	0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

					Per 100 *Rs.*		
6	Per Cent., of 1864 (due in 1884) ...		Rs.	110	0 *a*	110	8
6	,, of 1865 ...	(1885) ...	,,	110	8 *a*	111	0
6	,, of 1866 ...	(1886) ...	,,	111	0 *a*	111	8
6	,, of 1867 ...	(1887) ...	,,	111	8 *a*	112	0
6	,, of 1870 ...	(1890) ...	,,	112	0 *a*	112	8
6	,, of 1872 ...	(1892) ...	,,	112	8 *a*	113	8

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*June* 7, 1876.

GENERAL.—*The* 29 *May* 1876.—Moulvie.—Ramizuddin Khan, Supernumerary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furreedpore, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 3rd March last.

The 31*st May* 1876.—Mr. Francis Johnston Graham Campbell, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Bettiah Division of the Chumparun District, is transferred to Chupra.

Mr. John Nugent, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Seetamurhee Division of the Mozufferpore District, is appointed to have charge of the Bettiah Division of the Chumparun District.

Mr. C. N. Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad is appointed to have charge of the Seetamurhee Division of the Mozufferpore District.

The 1*st June* 1876—M. Francis Lestock Beaufort, Additional Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the April 1st, under Section 18 (*b*)—2 of the Civil Leave Code, preparatory to his retiring from the Civil Service.

The 3*rd June* 1876.—Baboo Grish Chunder Mitter, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division, is allowed leave for one month from the 15th ultimo, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Raj Gopal Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is appointed to act as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Grish Chunder Mitter, or until further orders.

Baboo Nundjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X(B.C.) of 1871.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Roy, Sub-Deputy Collector, Serajgunge, Pubna, is allowed leave for one month from the 15th April last, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

The 5*th June* 1876.—An extension of leave for four months and one week, on medical certificate, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to Mr. A. A. Wace, C.S., Assistant Magistrate and Collector.

The 6*th June* 1876.—Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, who was, under the orders of the 24th ultimo, appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, is posted to the Sub-division of Nattore, in the district of Rajshahye.

POLICE.—*The* 29th *May*.—Mr. Francis James Norman is appointed to act, until further orders, as an Assistant Superintendent of Police, and is posted to Rungpore.

REGISTRATION.—*The* 3*rd June* 1876.—Moulvie Syad Ally Quilly Khan, Special Sub-Registrator, Monghyr, is allowed leave for six months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 6th April 1876.

EDUCATION.—*The* 31*st May* 1876.—Mr. A. C. Tute, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be a Member and Secretary to, the Mozufferpore District School Committee *vice* Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, transferred.

The 6*th June* 1876.—Baboo Lolit Mohun Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be a Member of, and Secretary to, the District School Committee of Maldah, *vice* Mr W. D. Blyth transferred.

The 31*st May* 1876.—Surgeon-Major W. J. Palmer, Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, and Second Surgeon to the College Hospital, is allowed leave for eight days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 6th April last.

The 3*rd June* 1876.—Mr. J. B. Baxter, Medical Officer, Sandheads, is allowed leave for one month under Section 12—4 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Assistant Surgeon Komul Kristo Raha, Resident Assistant Surgeon, Campbell Hospital, is appointed to act as Medical Officer at the Sandheads during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. B. Baxter, or until further orders,

Assistant Surgeon Jognesvar Roy, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, is appointed to act as Resident Assistant Surgeon of the Campbell Hospital during the absence, on duty, of Assistant Surgeon Komul Kristo Raha, or until further orders.

Dr. A. B. Morris is appointed to be a Member of the Committee for the Management of the Charitable Dispensary at Kurseong, in the district of Darjeeling.

The 6*th June* 1876.—Surgeon E. Lawrie, Resident Surgeon, Medical College Hospital, and Officiating Professor of Physiology, Medical College, acted as Professor of Anatomy in that Institution and as 2nd Surgeon to the College Hospital during the absence, on leave, of Dr. W. J. Palmer, viz. from the afternoon of the 10th April till the afternoon of the 18th May 1876.

The 30*th May* 1876.—Baboo Mohesh Chunder Sen, Subordinate Judge of Dinagepore, is vested. under Section 29, Act VI of 1871, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50

The powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50, under Section 29, Act VI of 1871, which Baboo Dwarka Nath Ghose has hitherto exercised in his capacity as Sudder Moonsif of Dinagepore, are hereby withdrawn.

Baboo Gopee Mohun Mookerjee, Moonsif of Gungarampore, in the district of Dinagepore, is vested with the powers of an Additional Moonsif in Maldah, with a view to his occasional deputation to the latter district.

The 2*nd June* 1876.—Baboo Bepin Beharee Mookerjee, B.L., is appointed to act as Third Moonsif at the Sudder Station of Jessore during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Chatterjee, or until further orders.

The 6*th June* 1876.—Baboo Govind Chunder Bysack Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Moulvie Abdool Wassy Ahmed, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MOONSIFS *The* 31*st May* 1876.—Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Chatterjee, B.L., Third Sudder Moonsif of Jessore, is allowed two months, privilege leave, with effect from the 2nd week of June 1876, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The 2*nd June* 1876.—Baboo Syam Chand Dhur, B.L., Moonsif of Bograh, in the district of Rungpore, is allowed two months' leave of absence in extension of that granted to him on the 14th of March 1876, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Code.

The 5*th June* 1876.—Baboo Mothoora Nath Ghose, Moonsif of Runguneah, in the district of Chittagong, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date of his being relieved at Atteah.

Advertisements.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

IMPORTERS OF HAND PUMPS.

Cast Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93.

No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	16	17	20	23	27-8	32	36ea.

Price of Piping, per foot ... ... As. 12 Re. 1 1-4

Gallons Water, per minute 4 6 8 10 12 13 15

Hand Pumps, No. 83.

	2½	3	3½	4 in
Rs	40	55	65	75 each

Price of Piping for do. Re 1 1-4 1-12 1-12 p. foot.

Gallons Water, per minute 12, 15, 18, 20.

The above Pumps are simply lift, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

Cast Iron Lift and Force Pumps.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
No. 107 ... Rs	80,	90,	105,	120

By these Pumps one man can lift and force water to a distance of 50 feet and upwards.

Galvanized Wrought Iron Portable Pumps.

No. 113 fitted on 3 Legs, with 20 feet Indian Rubber Suction Hose .. Rs. 130 each.

Galvanized Wrought Iron Barge Pumps.

No. 115, 6 inch, 6 feet 6 inch under spout Rs. 115 each.

Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for Cash.

NOTICE.

Wanted for Berhampore Township, a Tax Collector to act also as Overseer. An active man from the Publib Works Department with experience of road-making and accounts preferred. Age under 40. Security required Rs. 2000. Salary Rs. 125. Horse allowance Rs. 25. Apply by letter only to Vice-Chairman before 15th July 1876.

Chairman of the Berhampore Township
Moorshedabad.

Berhampore, the 2*nd June* 1876.

Wanted an experienced Overseer for the Public Works Department Cooch Behar State on a salary of rupees 50 per month. He should be able to take levels and survey with Theodolite and also to prepare drawings and estimates. Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the undersigned on or before the 30th June.

GOBIND CHUNDER ROY.
Superintendent of Works.
Cooch Behar State.

Dated Cooch Behar, the 24*th May* 1876.

Wanted an Assistant Translator able to translate from English into Urdoo correctly for the Manager's Office Raj Durbhangah salary Rs. 35 per mensem. Applications to be forwarded to the undersigned with copies of testimonials.

MAJOR- R. C. MONEY,
Officiating Manager,
Raj Durbhangah.

NOTICE.

The Oriental Gas Company beg to announce that the price of Gas in Calcutta and Howrah will be reduced to Five Rupees per 1,000 feet from the 1st March next.

J. BLACKBURN,
Engineer and Manager.

January 1*st* 1876.